

Coveted Prize of the Far South Attained by British Explorer

FIRST PEACE TREATY COMES UP IN SENATE ON VOTE TO RATIFY

Much Opposition Develops but Friends Assert It Will Win Under the Lodge Resolution

MR. ROOT HELPING

Trying to Overcome Objections of His Colleagues to Approving Pact With Great Britain

WASHINGTON—History will be made in the Senate at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon when a vote is taken on President Taft's arbitration treaty with Great Britain, the first step in his program of international peace.

Senator Lodge and the majority of the foreign relations committee first urged an amendment, which if adopted would destroy, it was said, the treaty with Great Britain and eliminate consideration of the similar agreement with France, as it proposed to strike from the treaty a provision giving a high joint commission full authority to decide whether a controversy between two nations was "justifiable" and whether it should be arbitrated.

Friends of the treaty considered this the most vital provision in the pact and it was admitted that if the amendment should carry, the treaty would offer no addition to existing means for arbitrating differences.

While originally this amendment had the endorsement of the committee, that has given way to indorsement of the Lodge resolution of ratification, which is designed to reserve to the Senate power to finally act on any agreement submitted.

Senator Root opens the discussion today, answering the objections of most of the senators who have assailed the treaty by putting their own interpretation upon them and then attacking them in the light of such interpretation.

The first vote will be on the foreign relations committee's amendment to strike out the third clause of article III, on which the opposition has been centered, on the ground that it delegates the treaty making power to the proposed joint high commission of inquiry and that the commission's acts would be binding on the Senate.

Only a majority vote of 46 is necessary to amend the treaty. Passage of the resolution ratifying it, however, requires a two thirds vote.

POLICE ARREST SUFFRAGISTS WHO BREAK WINDOWS

(By the United Press)

LONDON—A number of suffragists today visited shops in the vicinity of Buckingham palace and smashed a dozen large plate glass windows with hammers. They also broke three windows at Oxford circus. Police reserves were called and more than 20 women were arrested.

Today's issue of Votes for Women, the official suffragist organ, contains a number of blank pages. Printers refused to set up the radical articles that had been written by the militant leaders and they did not set sufficient type to print the entire paper.

An editorial by Miss Christabel Pankhurst was ordered suppressed at the last minute. It had been given out to all the newspapers but for some reason the organization decided not to print it at this time.

The government has seized \$500,000, the funds of the suffragists, and will use it to pay for property damaged by members of the organization.

SALISBURY BEACH AS STATE RESERVATION INTERESTS MANY



Section of the north shore resort known to residents as "The Center"

Hundreds of persons residing in the Merrimac valley from Lowell to the sea, who own cottages at Salisbury beach, are eagerly awaiting the report of the legislative committee on harbors and land on the bill of former Representative A. Franklin Priest of Haverhill providing that the state take over the beach as a reservation. This report is expected in a few days, hearings on the bill having been closed yesterday.

This bill means much to the cottage owners, whose leases expire May 1, and who have been given notice by the Salisbury Associates, who recently acquired the beach, that they must then buy the land outright or move their houses away.

Mr. Priest, representing the cottage owners, charges that the development company is asking exorbitant prices for the land.

Walter Coulson of Lawrence, representing the Salisbury Associates, said at the closing hearing on Wednesday that he did not oppose the state taking over the beach.

REAL ESTATE BOARD PLEDGES ITS HELP TO PORT DEVELOPMENT

John J. Martin was reelected head of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange at the fifth annual meeting held today.

In his address Mr. Martin pledged the efforts of the exchange to secure the development of Massachusetts rivers and harbors; the immediate construction of a large dry-dock; a belt line railway for the harbor front; the electrification of all railroads in the metropolitan district; the admission of the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific railways; the widening of streets for through traffic; subways to all suburban sections where possible.

Other officers elected were: Vice-presidents, J. Q. A. Brackett, Eugene N. Foss, John Hays Hammond, William H. Hill, Henry Siegel, Edmund D. Codman, William B. Lawrence, Frederick Ayer, George S. Smith, William Minot, clerk, William A. Carlisle; treasurer, Charles S. Judkins; secretary, Charles E. Lewis.

Directors—Elbridge R. Anderson, Frederick O. Baston, Sidney O. Bigney, W. N. Bixby, George W. Bradford, Eugene Breymann, Henry N. Clark, Charles M. Conant, Peter H. Corr, Frank F. Crane, Joseph D. Dillworth, John B. Dore, J. Alvin Dowling, Edward H. Eldredge, John H. Fahey, William S. Felton, W. T. A. Fitzgerald, Robert T. Fowler, Warren F. Freeman, Herbert S. Frost, William H. Gove, Samuel Hobbs, Edward H. Hamblen, Charles S. Judkins, John C. Kiley, George D. Kimball, George E. Leighton, C. C. Mayberry, William J. McDonald, Corwin McDowell, John F. Newton, Jr., Thomas E. O'Connell, William J. Paul, Arthur P. Pearce, Frank H. Purrington, J. Porter Russell, Edward P. Shaw, Frederick H. Stearns, A. C. Smith, L. C. Thayer, Richard E. Traiser, Joseph J. Wall, George F. Washburn, Willard Welsh, Francis F. Whittier, Charles G. Woodbridge, Frederick O. Woodruff.

CONNECTICUT RIVER DEVELOPMENT URGED ON COMMONWEALTH

Investigation of the possibilities for navigation and power on the Connecticut river by a board to be appointed by the Governor was urged by Senator Francis Quigley of Holyoke and Henry C. Long of Boston, before the committee on harbors and land of the Legislature today.

Senator Quigley said that western Massachusetts is facing stagnation in freight transportation, that coal and other freight is seriously delayed on the railroads and that that end of the state is placed at a disadvantage compared with the eastern part. He said that the United States had published an extended report upon the status of the Connecticut river but that it was difficult for the layman to tell what it meant and that people in the Connecticut valley doubt the accuracy of the conclusions reached by the federal engineers.

Coal now reaches Springfield and Holyoke only by rail, Mr. Quigley said, although some of it comes as far as Hartford by water. No boats ply above Windsor Locks, in Connecticut.

The first canal built in this country, the senator said, was constructed in 1826 at South Hadley Falls, across the river from Holyoke. "If you can give us a draft of six feet to Holyoke," said Mr. Quigley, "we can get coal and other freight from Hartford, to which city the channel is fairly good. To Middletown the channel is very good."

Mr. Long said a federal appropriation has been made to provide 14 feet of water as far as Hartford.

"By putting a large dam at Windsor Locks," he continued, "you can get 12 feet of water at Holyoke. The present dam is about three feet high, but should be much higher. The land damages would be practically nothing. Dam construction is much less expensive than dredging a river bed."

"Such an arrangement would enable the carrying of freight to and from the West by way of the Erie canal, connecting Springfield and Holyoke with Buffalo, Duluth and other important western points. The Erie canal has 12 feet of water; and that is sufficient to handle good sized vessels. This would give navigation, with a little digging, practically to Northampton. For a considerable distance near Brattleboro, Vt., there is now 12 feet of water."

Reelected as President of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange



JOHN J. MARTIN

NEW HAVEN ASKED TO RESTORE CHICKERING STATION IN BACK BAY

Movement Begun by United Improvement Association and Boston Y. M. C. A. Is Gathering Force Rapidly

MANY IN FAVOR

Contention Is That Attend-ants at Opera, Symphony and Museum of Fine Arts Should Have Better Service

Reestablishment of the Chickering station on the New Haven railroad back of the new Boston Y. M. C. A. on Huntington avenue, near the old ball grounds, is urged. Behind the movement are public and private institutions of the Back Bay and the patronage they represent.

The United Improvement Association and the Y. M. C. A. were the first organizations to undertake the work. It was argued that the establishment of the station, was necessary owing to the patronage that is brought into the Back Bay by the Art museum, Boston opera house, Symphony hall, the Boston Arena, Wentworth institute, Horticultural hall, Harvard and Tufts schools, and other institutions of entertainment and education.

A petition to the New Haven road for the station is soon to be started. It is to be signed by men at the head of these institutions and by as many persons representing private and individual interests as may be thought necessary to show the railroad the public opinion.

Frank P. Speare of the Y. M. C. A. is one of the enthusiastic advocates of Chickering station and points out that with the completion of the new Y. M. C. A. building there will be an additional need of the station. He expects many hundreds of evening students will come to the various classes from the South Shore district and such a station would accommodate them as well as the 12,000 members of the association who might use the railroad from the southern sections of Boston.

Mr. Speare points to the rapidly increasing business of the section of the Back Bay above Massachusetts avenue.

"It is something greatly to be desired," declared Mr. Speare, "not only for the public, but I should think it would be a paying proposition for the railroad."

Ralph L. Flanders, manager of the New England Conservatory of Music, says: "To reopen Chickering station would be admirable. It has been talked of at various times and at the time the opera directors were organizing it was discussed and declared to be quite desirable then and it is certainly no less desirable at this time. For one representing the opera interests I should be in favor of it and as representing the Conservatory I should do all in my power to assist any move which may be started."

George W. Mehaffey, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., says:

"The reopening of this station will be a great thing for the Back Bay. At least a score of public institutions will be benefited. I think the railroad will consider it a benefit as well."

W. M. Lougee, manager of the Boston Arena says:

"I am heartily in favor of the plan and will do all in my power to push it along. It is a public improvement."

William C. Ewing, president of the United Improvement Association says:

"I believe the reestablishment of Chickering station to be a great public necessity and I do not see any reason it should be undesirable to the railroad. The matter of establishment would be very simple, I think."

William P. Rich, secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society says:

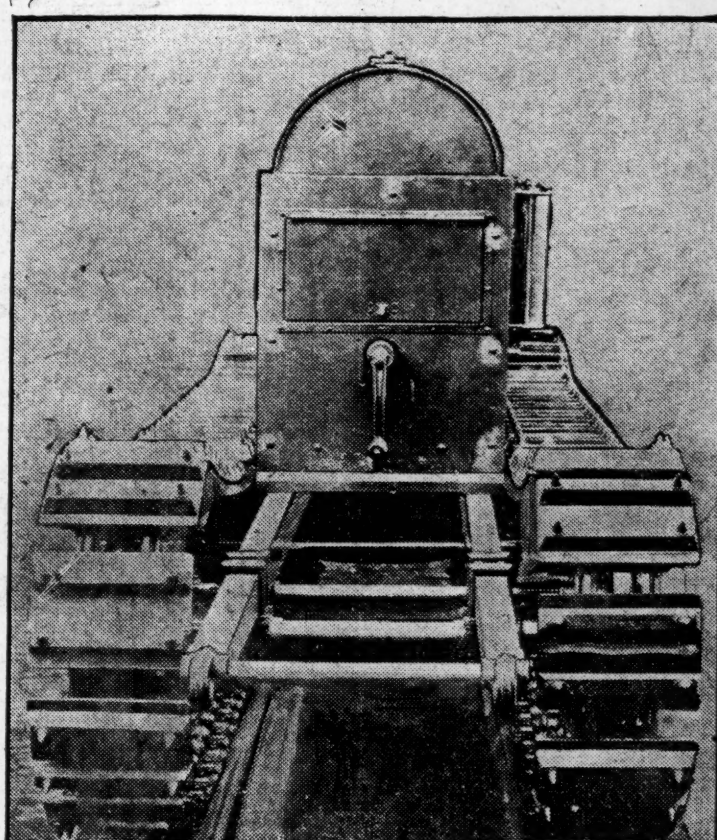
"While the reopening of the station will have little if any effect on our activity, I will gladly lend my support, with the consent of my trustees, if the large majority are in favor."

MANITOU BRINGS BIG AEROPLANE

Lashed to the aft deck of the Red Star liner Manitou when that vessel arrived here today from Antwerp was a huge case containing an aeroplane consigned to Victor Jonckheere of New York. L. Van den Broecke, one of the 26 cabin passengers on the vessel, is the engineer with the aeroplane. He will deliver the machine to the owner.

Schmul Rosenblum, a Hebrew immigrant, when examined by Immigration Interpreter Maurice Sifton, had \$3000 with him. He said that he was a weaver at Lodz, Russia, and that he sold out his business to come here after losing about \$30,000 last year. He went to a cousin at 151 Salem street.

CAPT. ROBERT SCOTT WINS IN RACE FOR SOUTH POLE, SAYS CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN



Motor sleigh used by captain Scott for rapid traveling in dash to south pole

STRIKERS SAY PLAN WAS NOT UNDERSTOOD

Lawrence strikers learned today that they had not understood the new wage schedule of the American Woolen Company and other mills and that the concessions of the textile men are greater than they had thought. A new discussion of the differences is now under way between the strikers and the American Woolen Company as the result of it.

This situation developed today at a conference at the State House between a Lawrence strike committee of the legislative committee on conciliation and William M. Wood, president, and directors of the American Woolen Company.

The strikers told the committee they had understood the American Woolen Company's offer to have been a flat 5 per cent increase. Representative George H. Ellis, a member of the committee, explained to them that the raise meant at least 5 per cent and that in some cases it was to be more. The strikers said they did not understand this.

President Wood then issued to the strikers a statement further explaining the offer, as follows:

"A readjustment of wages will be made upon a comparative basis as to occupations involving increases in the rate now paid by the hour and by the piece. Such advances will be equitably adjusted according to the class of workers and their earnings and in no case will the increase be less than 5 per cent. The average increase will not be less than 7 per cent under the schedule posted March 1, 1912."

The strike committee asked President Wood if he would prepare data for them, showing more in detail what the increases would be. Mr. Wood agreed, and said he and the directors would hold conferences to prepare what was asked. It was agreed by all parties to the conference to meet again as soon as this data is ready.

"While the situation is unchanged," said Representative Ellis, "I feel that this meeting has done much good. We

(Continued on page four, column five)

REPUBLICAN ARMY IS DEMANDING ITS ARREARS OF PAY

(By the United Press)

SHANGHAI—The troops of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's army, who made possible the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty, are becoming restless and demanding arrears in pay. Every effort will be made by the republican officials to raise this money.

In the north there are six army corps under the command of representatives of President Yuan Shi Kai. Of these only two are said to be really loyal.

TOWN FROM PART OF QUINCY URGED

Incorporation of a part of the city of Quincy as a separate town by the name of Seagirt was urged by citizens of Quincy at a meeting before the committee on towns at the State House today.

Fred G. Gilpatrick acted as counsel for the petitioners.

STRIKER HELD FOR GRAND JURY LAWRENCE, Mass.—Salvatore Bruno was held for the grand jury in \$10,000 bonds by Judge J. J. Mahoney in the police court here today on a charge of assault with intent to slay two metropolitan policemen on Newbury street a week ago Monday.

New Zealand Explorer First to Return From Antarctic Is Declared to Have Said His British Rival Won

DETAILS NOT KNOWN

Five Parties Have Been at Work in Far South, Norwegian, British, German, Australian and Japanese

(By the United Press)

LONDON—A special to the London Daily Express from Hobart, Tas., today, quoted explorer Roald Amundsen as saying that Captain Scott, heading the British expedition, reached the south pole.

The editor of the Express said this afternoon that his correspondent was one of the most reliable men in the service and that he had complete confidence in the authenticity of his message.

The message to the Express read simply as follows: "Amundsen says Scott reached pole." It gave no details whatever.

Captain Scott's wife and closest friends are eagerly awaiting word from the English explorer whose present position is not yet known.

Why Captain Amundsen should have admitted that Captain Scott reached the south pole and yet have made no statement of what he himself accomplished is a puzzle here, although it is rumored that the Norwegian explorer had contracts which forbade him saying anything for general publication regarding his own work in the unexplored southern territory.

Officials of the Royal Geographical Society are especially desirous of word from the Scott expedition. They have been apprehensive that the Norwegian expedition might wrest the honors from the Englishman. Mr. Amundsen, it was explained, did not intend spending any time on "observations," but planned a dash to the pole and a dash back again.

A diary of the movements of the expedition, so far as they are known, is as follows:

1910—

June 15—Terra Nova left Cardiff.

July 16—Captain Scott left Southampton for Capetown.

Aug. 15—Terra Nova reached Capetown.

Sept. 2—Left for New Zealand with Captain Scott.

Nov. 29—Left Port Chalmers, last port of call for the Antarctic.

Dec. 30—Reached Ross sea.

1911—

Jan. 25—Winter quarters at McMurdo sound established.

The early part of the year was spent in geographical work and the establishment of a southern depot.

In a lecture before he left England, Captain Scott said:

"The main journey for the pole will probably start in October, 1911. We have to get over 800 miles, and the probability is that we cannot do more than 10 or 15 miles a day. That would bring us to the middle of December before we get to the south pole if we are going to get there at all."

"The day on which I want to get to the pole is midsummer day down there—Dec. 22."

Capt. Robert Falcon Scott of the British royal navy, who is in command of the British Antarctic expedition, left England in July, 1910. He had with him 80 men, 20 Siberian ponies, 30 dogs and two motor sledges.

Before his departure he said that his program for the journey from King Edward's Land to the south pole included the use of three means of sledge traction, ponies, dogs and motors, and ponies were to be taken in sufficient numbers to insure a thoroughly adequate amount of food being taken to the base of the Beardmore glacier.

A dog team with a relay of men was to transport the loads over the glacier surface, and a picked party of men and dogs was to make the final dash across the inland region. Motor sledges were to be the main agent in the transport plan, and he thought that if the party reached the foot of the glacier there could be little doubt that it would ascend it and thus simplify the difficulties of the further journey.

New motor sleds, or sleighs as they have been described, were expected to prove a great help to Captain Scott in reaching his goal. The driving wheels of the sled do not touch the ground; an endless chain fitted with spuds and patterns passes over these wheels and under each runner.

The Terra Nova, which carried Captain Scott's expedition, left London on June 1, 1910, and was joined later in New Zealand by Captain Scott, the leader. Stores sufficient for three years

(Continued on page four, column two)

The free employment "ads" in the Monitor have helped many a man or woman out of employment to find work.

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Send your "Want" ad to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OF ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

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City..... State.....

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The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

Assignments and changes in stations and duties: Q. M. D.

Capt. H. R. Perry, Q. M., to Jeffersonville, Ind., for duty as assistant to depot Q. M. G., relieving Capt. G. M. Cralle, Q. M.

Capt. G. M. Cralle, to Ft. Sill, Ok., and assume charge of construction work, relieving Capt. D. L. Stone, Q. M.

The quartermaster at Ft. W. H. Harrison, Mont., will assume charge of construction work at that post, relieving Capt. J. Hanson, Q. M., who will proceed to Jefferson barracks, Mo., for duty as Q. M. and charge of construction work relieving Capt. H. S. Ford, Q. M.

Capt. W. O. Smith, Q. M., to New Orleans and assume charge of the quartermaster's office and of construction work at Jackson barracks and Ft. St. Philip, La., relieving Maj. F. H. Lawton, commissary.

First Lieut. S. A. Harris, fourteenth infantry, relieved from duty at Ft. Slocum, N. Y., and from further duty on recruiting service, April 1.

First Lieut. F. B. Allderdice, tenth infantry, report to commanding general, western division, for temporary duty.

Capt. H. Rubottom, ninth cavalry, detailed to signal corps and proceed Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to take special course of instruction at army signal school.

The name of Maj. J. W. McAndrew, eighth infantry, placed on list of detached officers and the name of Maj. T. G. Hanson, infantry, removed therefrom.

Maj. Hanson assigned to eighth infantry.

Maj. A. L. Parmerter, twenty-first infantry, assigned to duty as adjutant general of militia, District of Columbia.

The name of Maj. A. L. Parmerter, twenty-first infantry, placed on list of detached officers and the name of Maj. S. E. Smiley, infantry, removed therefrom and assigned to twenty-first infantry.

Major-General Murray, to San Francisco.

Maj. P. C. Funtleroy, medical corps, detailed as a member of the examining board at Army Medical Museum building, Washington, Vice-Maj. J. L. Rhoads, medical corps, reliever.

Col. D. A. Frederick assigned to twenty-second infantry.

Maj. F. L. Winn, thirteenth infantry, detailed to adjutant-general's department July 2.

Capt. W. Mitchell, signal corps, and Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindel, sixth infantry, detailed as members of the general staff corps.

Maj. B. B. Buck, adjutant-general, assigned to thirteenth infantry July 2.

Maj. D. W. Ketchum, C. A. C.

The resignation of First Lieut. G. L. Stryker, thirteenth cavalry, has been accepted.

Orders Feb. 20 amended to direct Capt. R. W. Collins, C. A. C., to proceed to Eugene, Ore., instead to Portland.

Navy Orders

Lieut. Commander Walter Ball, to naval home, Philadelphia, Pa.

Passed Asst. Surgeon E. W. Brown.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—"The Little Rebel."
CASTLE SQUARE—"Private Secretary."
COLONIAL—"The Rose Maid."
HOLLIS—"James K. Hackett."
MAJESTIC—"The Chocolate Soldier."
PARK—"The Country Boy."
PLYMOUTH—"The Deep Purple."
SHUBERT—"A Man Thinks."
TREMONT—"Man from Cooks."

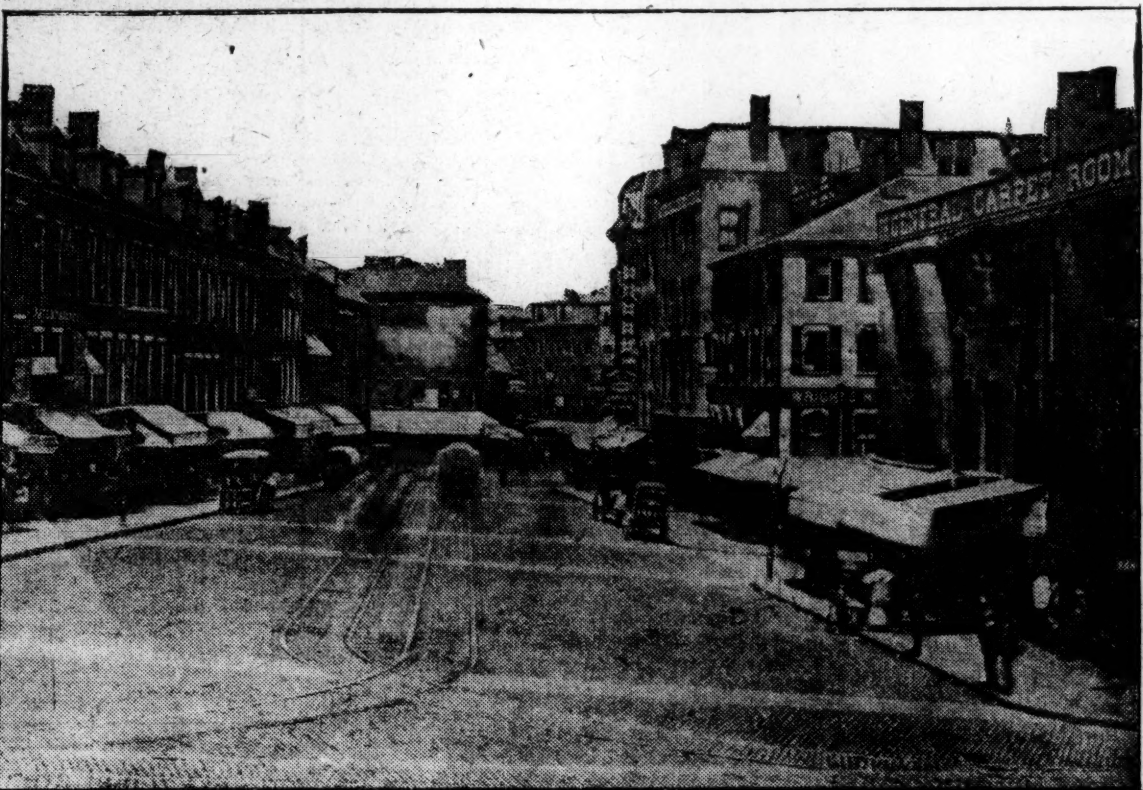
BOSTON CONCERTS
FRIDAY—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., eighteenth Symphony rehearsal, Miss Maud Powell, soloist.
SATURDAY—Steiner hall, 3 p. m., Zoellner string quartet concert; Symphony hall, 8 p. m., eighteenth Symphony concert, Miss Maud Powell, soloist.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
FRIDAY—8 p. m., "Thais."
SATURDAY, 2 p. m., production of Fran-
cetti's "Germania"; 8 p. m., "Faust."

NEW YORK
RELASCO—"David Warfield."
CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."
CORN—"The Little Millionaire."
COLLIER—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
CRITERION—"Ethel Barrymore."
DAYS—"The Tramp Wagon."
ELLIOTT—"Bird of Paradise."
EMPIRE—"Mrs. Fiske."
FULTON—"Elmer Ferguson."
GAIETY—"Officer 666."
HARRIS—"The Talker."
Hudson—"Mae Simone."
KNICKBOCKER—"Kismet."
LYCEUM—"Preserving X. Pansures."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Oliver Twist."
REPUBLIC—"The Woman."
THIRTY-NINTH—"Buckley on Wheel."
WALLACK—"Disraeli."

CHICAGO
CORT—"Kindling."
GARRICK—"Little Women."
GRAND—"Officer 666."
LYRIC—"The Drama Players."
OLYMPIC—"The Woman."
OPERA HOUSE—"Lonely Pine."
PRINCESS—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
STUDEBAKER—"May Irwin."

HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



This is a view of Scollay square after the demolition of the Scollay building, which was torn down in 1872 to make room for traffic, and then the subway commission erected the two entrances nearby on the same plot. On the right is Court street and on the left Tremont row, where on the site of 17 and 19 Gov. John Endicott resided. At what is now the subway entrance was the site of the District Writing school, erected in 1684, enlarged in 1715 and 1753 and closed in 1790. On the right, between Cornhill and Brattle street, is the New England or Greenwood's museum, where Thomas Ball, before he became a sculptor, played a violin. On the south corner of Hanover street was the famous Concert hall, and on the opposite corner the Orange Tree inn. Tremont row in 1645 was a part of Sudbury street, and it bore the name of Tremont and Common streets. In 1847 it was generally known as Tremont row. Howard street was named after Jonathan Howard. Brattle street was known as Hilliers lane. Court street, from Washington street to the head of Hanover, was known as Queen street.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL excerpts presented today deal with subjects of general interest.

BROCKTON ENTERPRISE—Nashville, Tenn., is going in for the city beautiful idea, too. The directors have been chosen from the Real Estate Exchange, the Board of Trade, the industrial bureau and Commercial Club, and the objects of the association are to be kept before the citizens by ward committees headed by women who are to be honorary vice-presidents of the association. These committees are to try particularly to "foster the spirit of growing gardens, planting flowers and keeping premises clean." The children are to come in with "city beautiful" buttons as a special inducement. The beautifying of cities and towns is getting to be more and more popular with the passage of time. We can remember when anybody who made any special plan to have a city cleaned up or beautified by concerted effort won only the loud and cynical laughter of the multitude. The feeling was that if anybody wanted to have his place look well that was his affair, and if others wanted their places marked by litter and refuse and lack of paint and glass, that also was something which didn't concern the general public in the least. We are finding in various directions in these days that what affects one person or one location is very likely to affect many persons or a whole district, and the disposition more and more pronounced is to pull together instead of pulling in different directions in public affairs. The city beautiful is an outgrowth of this idea.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The old protected cruiser, the Olympia, from the deck of which Commodore, now Admiral, George Dewey directed the naval battle of Manila bay in 1898, reached the navy yard here Wednesday to become barracks ship and parent of the reserve torpedo flotilla.

WASHINGTON—The resignation of Second Lieut. Frank W. Braden of the twenty-second infantry, now stationed at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., has been accepted by President Taft. Lieut. Braden, who is a native of Illinois, has been in the service since 1905.

WOMEN'S PRESS ELECTS ENVOYS

Mrs. Ida May Pierce presided at the meeting of the New England Women's Press Association at Hotel Vendome yesterday afternoon. Miss Bessie F. G. Brainard acted as secretary.

Mrs. Pierce and Mrs. Bessie Brown Cobb were chosen delegates to the meeting of the clubs of Greater Boston, to be held March 30 for the purpose of organizing a federation of city clubs.

Mrs. Ella C. Richards, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Bessie Brown Cobb were elected delegates to represent the association at the annual meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which will be held in San Francisco next June.

Mrs. Myra B. Lord, chairman of the committee to raise funds for the publication of the history of the association, now in preparation by Mrs. S. C. DeRose, reported that an entertainment has been arranged for April 16 in Copley hall, Mrs. Lulu S. Upham is to present "Mrs. Jarley's Waxworks." There will be dancing from 10 to 12.

The association was invited to attend the automobile show by the management.

crease with the supply. Asia's advance in modern civilization is largely marked by her increased demands for cotton fabrics.

LOS ANGELES TIMES—A German chemist claims to have at last manufactured a practical substitute for rubber, although the composition of this new material is at present a secret. Moreover, this article, it is said, can be put on the market at a tenth the cost of the natural product. Every year the consumption of rubber has increased by leaps and bounds, while the supply, with the exhaustion of the more available tropical forests, has become territorially more difficult of access and expensive to obtain. A cheap rubber would be an inestimable boon to every member of society from the richest to the poorest. On the books of the patent office are already inscribed hundreds of supposed substitutes capable of replacing the invaluable natural rubber for auto-tires, gas-balloons, insulating material, vulcanized goods, waterproof coats, elastic tubes and the many other manufactured articles in which the use of rubber plays a leading part. Yet so far the smooth-stemmed, glossy-leaved tree of the tropical forest has held undisputed championship against all rivals.

BANGOR COMMERCIAL—How many school textbooks are there? Counting separate titles only, Dr. John D. Wolcott, librarian in the United States bureau of education, estimates that at least a million have been published, and as many of these have been lost owing to the lack of means of preservation. Dr. Wolcott has just established a special textbook library in addition to the bureau's regular pedagogical library. "My estimate as to the number of textbooks issued since the invention of the art of printing includes both school and college textbooks," said Dr. Wolcott, "but does not include the works of races other than the white race. There is no way even to guess at the number of manuscript textbooks used by the ancients, and the peoples of the east. This estimate, moreover, does not include separate editions or revisions of the same textbook. If we could figure works like the old Webster spelling book, which has run into hundreds of editions, on the basis of reprintings, rather than of titles, I should have to raise my estimate considerably.

HARVARD CLUB FUND GROWS
About one half of the \$100,000 to be raised by the Harvard Club of Boston toward its new clubhouse is in sight, according to the general committee, which reports that some classes have run over the \$5000 mark.

NO CASE MADE OUT PACKERS PREPARE TO SAY AS TRIAL ENDS

CHICAGO—It is expected that Judge Carpenter will be asked today by the 10 meat packers, whose 13 weeks' trial closed on Tuesday in the United States court, to take the case from the jury and discharge the packers on the ground that the government had failed to prove its charges under the indictment. It is expected that the arguments of counsel for the defendants on the motion will take nearly a week.

The trial was begun on Dec. 6. Forty-nine witnesses were examined by the government and 1404 documents of various kinds were introduced in evidence. The salient points which the government sought to bring out were:

1. That the National Packing Company, which is owned by the Armour, Swift and Morris interests, was the instrument used in the alleged fixing of prices and determining the volume of shipments.

2. That the defendants in the years 1907, 1908, 1909 and a part of 1910, the period covered by the indictment, regularly attended the directors' meetings of the National Packing Company held in Chicago every Tuesday afternoon, where it is alleged information was exchanged and margins and shipments agreed upon.

3. That representatives of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co. and the National Packing Company in New York, Boston and other eastern cities exchanged margins and telegraphed them to their superiors in Chicago each week.

4. That the system of figuring the test cost of dressed beef was practically uniform, and was used for the purpose of comparing business results.

5. That allowances for hides in figuring the test cost were discontinued in November, 1907, and resumed in April, 1909.

6. That the allowance for fat and other by-products in figuring the test cost were practically uniform throughout the period covered by the indictment.

CONSERVATORY PUPILS CHOSEN

Two graduates of the New England Conservatory class of 1911 have positions at the First Congregational church, Fall River, whose new building will be dedicated soon. Miss Cynthia Brigham of Westboro will serve as organist and musical director, and Miss Marie Hadley of London will be soprano soloist.

HARVARD TO OPEN GRADUATE SCHOOLS IN APPLIED SCIENCE

Harvard is to place engineering on a plane with the professions by establishment of graduate schools of applied sciences. The plan, which is approved by the board of overseers, includes graduate schools in all kinds of engineering, metallurgy, architecture, forestry and applied biology. This arrangement will go into effect at the beginning of the next academic year.

Additional schools may be established as the McKay fund and other gifts and bequests increase.

The Harvard Alumni Bulletin has the following to say of the new arrangement:

"The new schools will be strictly graduate, and the pace of work in a graduate school is harder and more sustained than that of one in which undergraduates with their manifold interests are intermingled with graduates. This concentration and community of interests in both faculty and students are essential to the momentum that is efficiency in a professional school."

JOHN MEARS PASSES AWAY

John Mears of Neponset passed away last night at his home, 30 Water street. He was educated in the old Dorchester Academy and at Dummer Academy, South Byfield. Early in life he made pious and in 1845 he received from the Russian Emperor a gold medal for a plow. He had been a member of St. Andrew lodge, A. F. and A. M., for 68 years and of St. Andrews Royal Arch chapter for 67 years.

LYNN COAL POCKETS BURN

LYNN, Mass.—Spontaneous combustion caused a fire Wednesday night in the coal pockets of the Lynn Gas & Electric Company at the foot of Shepard street. Two alarms were turned in. The fire was confined to the coal pockets, where it will burn probably for several days. The damage will amount to several thousand dollars.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Central Vermont railway private car "Champlain," occupied by President Earl H. Fitzhugh and family, arrived at South station over the Boston & Albany road at 6:30 o'clock this morning from Springfield, Mass.

The construction department of the Boston & Maine road terminal division is renewing the extra tonnage coal scales at Mystic wharf freight terminal.

Vice-President and General Manager Morris McDonald of the Maine Central road at Portland, Me., was a business visitor at North station general offices last evening.

The train masters, chief dispatchers and engine dispatchers of the Boston division, Boston & Albany road, held their monthly meeting at the office of Superintendent Phillip Morrison at South station last evening.

The Grand Trunk railway private car "Ontario," occupied by Vice-President and Chief Engineer H. G. Kelley and family, arrived at North station over the southern division Boston & Maine road at 8:05 o'clock this morning from Montreal, Can.

For the accommodation of members of the Boston Opera Company en route to Springfield, Mass. today, the Boston & Albany road provided a first-class parlor and vestibule coach special train from South station at 1 p. m.

The Adams Express Company received at South station over the Pennsylvania and New Haven roads yesterday a large shipment of Pittsburgh yard draft horses consigned to the Boston and Brockton markets.

The car service department of the Boston & Albany road has placed the buffet equipment belonging to the Southwestern Limited train in the West Albany coach shops for general repairs and new furnishings.

The car department of the New Haven road is receiving from the Readville shops two parlor cars per day for exercise trips, before being stored for summer schedules.

Wedding Bouquets

Flowers and Decorations for all occasions.

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ELKS ELECT UNANIMOUSLY
Annual election of officers of Cambridge lodge of Elks took place Wednesday night with this result: George F. Mahoney, exalted ruler; Timothy C. O'Hearn, esteemed leading knight; Edward F. P. Burns, esteemed loyal knight; Daniel A. Buckley, esteemed lecturing knight; Patrick J. Madden, secretary; James A. McIver, treasurer. The elections were unanimous.

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Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

YOUR WEDDING

INVITATION
Carefully and promptly executed at 67-63 Franklin St. Ward's

Leading Events in the Athletic World :: Western Basketball

MAINE UNIVERSITY TRACK TEAM MEETS COLBY TOMORROW

Coach Adams Says Rival Is Stronger — Orono Has Many Fine Athletes, However—Relay Races

SKOLFIELD A STAR

ORONO, Me.—Every track man of the University of Maine has had a hard week's practice in preparation for the dual indoor meet with Colby College, which takes place in the gymnasium tomorrow night. Coach Adams now has a number of men for each event but he says that he expects Colby to do much better than in the indoor meet with Maine last year, as Colby has a stronger team than last year, while the Orono organization is not so strong. He says that it now looks as if Colby would have all the points in the high jump, although Twitchell '14 jumped 5 ft. 7 in. in the interclass meet. He expects Nardini of Colby, the crack sprinter of last spring's meets, to take the 25-yard dash and to capture places in the broad jump and hurdles. Points in the indoor meet will count as follows: First five points, second three points, and third one point.

In the 25-yard dash Coach Adams has entered Deering, Rogers, Littlefield, Ferguson, Bryant, Fogler, Skolfield, Morse, Donahue and St. Onge. Deering, Rogers and Morse made the best time in this event in the interclass meet, the winner doing the distance in 3.2 seconds.

Washburn, Skolfield, Morse and St. Onge are entered for the 25-yard low hurdles. Skolfield won this event in the interclass meet in 3.4 seconds and is expected to place in the meet with Colby.

In the shotput Maine will have Shepherd, who won this event in the Maine meet last year, Skolfield, Bailey, Olsen, Sullivan, Murray and Arno. It now looks as if the Maine team has a good chance for first and second places in the putting of the 16-pound shot against Colby.

Skolfield '13 is also counted on in the broad jump; O'Brien '13 and Rogers '13, who took second and third in this event in the interclass meet are expected to show up well, and Donahue and Graves are two more men entered who have done some good jumping in practice. In the running high jump Captain Herrick of Colby is expected to be an easy winner. Skolfield is also entered in this event.

The three relay teams to represent Maine will not be picked until just before the meet, but the men entered in these events have all been doing very good work and the university is sure to have some fast representatives in all three races. The men entered are:

668-yard relay, teams of four men, each man to run 167 yards: Deering, Lancaster, Rogers, Skolfield, Littlefield, McAlary, St. Onge, Bryant, Fogler, Donahue.

336-yard relay, teams of four men, each man to run 84 yards: Deering, McAlary, Skolfield, Littlefield, St. Onge, Bryant, Donahue, Lancaster.

467-yard relay, teams of four men, each man to run 116 2/3 yards: Captain Houghton, Tower, Hosmer, Wardwell, Kelley, Morris, Fowler, Philbrook.

Herbert Skolfield '13 of Brunswick is making a name for himself in track work at the university, and is expected to be one of the stars of the meets to come this year. In the recent interfraternity meet he easily took more points than any other individual man and in the interclass meet he was again the star with five first places to his credit.

NEW YORKERS HARD AT WORK

ATLANTA, Ga.—New York American League players got another strenuous workout today. Quinn, Warhop, Vaughn and McConnell pitched and Manager Wolverton instructed his youngsters in the art of "laying 'em down." Vaughn, who reported yesterday, had been working during the winter months and his teammates were surprised at his good condition.

ZIMMERMAN SIGNS FOR 3 YEARS

CHICAGO—H. G. Zimmerman, third baseman, Chicago National baseball team, signed a three-year contract with President Murphy Wednesday. Zimmerman left in the evening to join the team in the South.

IS NOW NAVIN FIELD

DETROIT — Official decision was reached Wednesday to change the name of the new Detroit American league baseball grounds from Bennett park to Navin field. W. H. Yawkey, part owner of the Detroit club, determined the issue in honor of President Frank J. Navin.

EVENING DRESS FOR MEN

THE DINNER SUIT
The Dinner Suit, or Tuxedo, while not considered by many as proper outside of one's home, or occasions for men only, yet on account of its convenience in sitting through theatre performances, or informal card parties, it is not considered bad form, even if, with ladies. With the Tuxedo should be worn black waistcoat, or grey silk, black or grey tie, reserving the white tie and white waistcoat for the more formal occasions—receptions, weddings, formal dinners and dances—for on these occasions the Tuxedo is never allowable. We make a specialty of evening clothes, and invite all gentlemen who appreciate fine work.

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Football Leader Who Is Also Candidate for the Weight Events This Year



CAPT. T. D. SHEPHERD '13
Maine varsity track team

EIGHT PLAYERS TO COMPETE FOR NATIONAL TITLE

PHILADELPHIA—Entries for the professional national championship tournament at pocket billiards, to be held in Horticultural hall, Philadelphia, during the two weeks beginning March 25, which closed March 1, were announced Wednesday. Those who will compete are Alfred De Oro of New York, Frank Sherman of Washington, Charles Weston of Chicago, James Maturo of Denver, W. W. King of New York, T. I. Wilson of Hackensack, N. J.; Edward Ralph of Hightstown, N. J., and W. F. De Langh of Philadelphia. Two other experts, J. Rogers and Merrick Levy, both of Philadelphia, wished to enter, but, as they were the last and next to last, respectively, to send in their names, in order to keep the contestants to the limit of eight stipulated when the tournament was announced, they were excluded.

Independent of ties the tournament will comprise 28 games, each of which will be at 125 balls, under the rules heretofore governing continuous pool. There may, however, be amendments to those rules and some changes in the style of play. Those subjects will be considered by the entrants as soon as they can be assembled, in New York or Philadelphia.

A trophy subject to challenge and \$1000 in cash as prize money have been offered. To this will be added the net gate receipts and entrance fees, amounting to \$400, each entrant paying \$50. The whole amount will be divided into four prizes, the winner receiving 40 per cent, the second 30, the third 20, and the fourth 10 per cent.

De Oro has retired as champion, with trophies as his personal property, 10 times. Sherman won two championship tournaments, one in Boston in 1901, and another in Chicago in 1908. Weston took the championship from Hueston in 1909. Maturo, who formerly resided in Newark, defeated De Oro, at Denver, in January of this year by 610 to 457. De Oro tried to concede him odds of 90 to 600. The other four have never before aspired to championship honors. They are, however, players of recognized skill. Ralph, the champion of central New Jersey, is said to be a strong contender in any company.

NEW RAILROAD HAS NO BONDS

ATLANTA, Ga.—There is going to be at least one railroad in Georgia without any bonds, and that is the Gainesville & Northwestern, recently chartered by the secretary of state to build a line 35 miles long from Gainesville up through White county to Robertson at the foot of the Blue Ridge mountains.

The railroad commission recently approved the company's proposed stock issue of \$750,000, of which \$250,000 is preferred and \$500,000 common.

In its petition the company stated that it had no bonds, and that its stock had been all subscribed in cash.

EXPECT CLOSE TRACK MEET

Unusual interest is being shown in the dual track meet between English high and Dorchester high, which will be held tomorrow in the Dorchester gymnasium. Although English high's track team is acknowledged to be the best among the Boston schools Dorchester is expected to give them the hardest battle of the year and should win a number of first places. The work of the Dorchester team has opened the eyes of those who predicted that the Red and Black would be weak in track athletics. Their victories over Mechanic Arts and Medford, both strong teams, demonstrated the high caliber of the team.

BOSTON AMERICANS WILL LEAVE DURING NIGHT FOR SPRINGS

Party to Take One O'Clock Train for New York—Only Three Holdouts Are Left

O'BRIEN'S CONTRACT

Five members of the Boston American league baseball squad, under the guidance of Secretary Edward Riley of the club and accompanied by a number of Boston fans will board a train tonight and at 1 o'clock tomorrow morning will begin their trip to Hot Springs for spring training.

Secretary Riley will only guide the party as far as New York, although he originally planned to pilot them the whole way. Treasurer Robert McRoy announced that he would make the trip to Hot Springs, however, accompanied by Mrs. McRoy and their son, so it was decided that he should take charge, and Mr. Riley will return to the Boston office tomorrow.

The players who will leave Boston are Gardner, T. J. O'Brien, who has just signed; Bradley and Henriksen. Fifteen newspaper correspondents, cartoonists, fans and their wives will accompany them. The party will include H. F. Schultz, John Callahan, W. J. Sheridan, Jack Beckwith, William Hamilton, the Boston National scout, and Thomas Byrne.

President McAleer will leave for the West tomorrow night and after a week's visit at his old home in Youngstown and in Chicago, will join the Red Sox at Hot Springs.

The signature of T. J. O'Brien, who promises to be among the best pitchers in the American league this season, leaves only three players who have not come to terms, Pitcher Pape, Catcher Nunamaker and Tris Speaker, the star outfielder. However, Nunamaker has practically agreed to President McAleer's terms and Speaker is always late in signing, so that the "hold outs" are not causing the club management much anxiety. Speaker generally signs after he arrives at training quarters.

At New York Wagner and Bedient will join the party, which arrives at the Grand Central station just after 7 o'clock tomorrow morning. Barely two hours will be spent in New York, for the party will leave for Cincinnati over the Baltimore & Ohio at 9:50, arriving in that city the next morning.

Between New York and Cincinnati only two people will be picked up—Yerkes at Philadelphia and Trainer Quirk at Washington. On reaching Cincinnati, however, the party will be reinforced by Bushelman, Hageman, Cicotte, Pape, Jack Lewis and Krug. All day Saturday will be spent in Cincinnati, but at 6 o'clock in the evening the party will entrain for Hot Springs, where they will arrive Sunday afternoon.

At the Springs they will find five members of the squad waiting for them, Manager Garland Stahl, Anderson, Engle, Carrigan and Charles Hall, all of whom have been busy for a week or more.

WAKEFIELD HIGH NINE TO PLAY IN TWENTY GAMES

Manager A. W. Hopson Announces Dates for Coming Year—Six of the Contests in Middlesex League

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The schedule for the local high school baseball team was completed Wednesday night by A. W. Hopson, manager. It comprises 20 games, six of which will be in the Middlesex league. The league comprises, beside the local nine, Peabody, Woburn and Stoneham. Interest centers about the games with these schools, for Wakefield entered the league last season and won the pennant, playing an extra game with Woburn. The high schools of Dorchester, Reading, Everett, Medford and Melrose are rivals of many years and the outcome of the games with them will also be of special importance.

The makeup of the local team will be the same as last fall, with the McKie brothers, Fred and William, as the battery; Theodore Cram, Henry Bancroft and John Palmer on the bases; Herbert Holmberg or Henry O'Rourke at shortstop and Percy Moore, Lawrence Harris and Henry Reid in the field. Fred McKie, pitcher, has been elected captain.

The schedule is:
April 13, Peabody high at Wakefield; 16, Wilmington Academy at Wakefield; 19, Woburn high at Wakefield; 24, Everett high at Wakefield; 27, Wakefield high at Peabody.
May 1, Swampscott high at Wakefield; 3, Wakefield high at Woburn; 7, Lynn Classical high at Wakefield; 11, Wakefield high at Reading; 15, Lowell high at Wakefield; 18, Stoneham high at Wakefield; 22, Dorchester high at Wakefield; 25, Rindge technical school at Wakefield; 30, Boston College high at Wakefield.
June 1, Reading high at Wakefield; 5, Wakefield high at Medford; 8, Wakefield high at Stoneham; 12, Salem high at Wakefield; 15, Wakefield high at Melrose; 17, Boston High School of Commerce at Wakefield.
*Middlesex league games.

SPIELMANN NOW LEADS MASTERS' CHESS TOURNEY

Marshall, the United States Champion, Is Tied for Fourth Place in San Sebastian Play

STANDING OF PLAYERS					
Players	W.	L.	Players	W.	L.
Spielmann	8	2	Rubinstein	4	4
Perlis	5	4	Schlechter	4	5
Niemzowitsch	4½	3½	Teichmann	4	5
Marshall	4½	4½	Forgacs	3	6
Tarrasch	4½	4½	Leonhardt	2½	5½
Duras	4	4			

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain—Two additional rounds have been completed in the second international chess masters' tournament now in progress at the Grand Casino here. Rudolph Spielmann of Munich has improved his standing by winning from Leonhardt of Hamburg in the ninth round and defeating Rubinstein, the Russian champion, in the tenth. In the eleventh round the German master has his bye and consequently he completed the first half of the tournament with a clean record of eight points out of a possible 10.

Altogether the Munich expert has accomplished a feat that must rank among the best performances on record. His 10 games yielded him victories over Niemzowitsch, Dr. Perlis, Forgas, Dr. Tarrasch, Leonhardt and Rubinstein, with four drawn games against Marshall, Schlechter, Duras and Teichmann.

F. J. Marshall, the United States chess champion, has held his own in the last two rounds, drawing both against Duras and Teichmann, and with a total score of 4 1/2 to 4 1/2 is tied with Dr. Tarrasch, whom he defeated in the eighth round for fourth and fifth places. Dr. Julius Perlis of Vienna, though he lost to Dr. Tarrasch in the tenth round, after drawing with Forgas in the ninth, remains in second place, followed by Niemzowitsch, who, like Dr. Tarrasch, added one and one half points in the ninth and tenth rounds.

JOHNSON GIVES OUT CONTRACTS AND RELEASES

Connie Mack Has Largest Squad of Recruits, 34 Signatures Being on Athletics List

CHICAGO—President Bancroft Byron Johnson of the American Baseball League made the following announcement Wednesday of releases and contracts:

RELEASES
By Chicago—To Milwaukee, Joe Hovick; to St. Louis, Ed Wright; to Cleveland, H. C. Callahan and John Mason; to San Francisco, Baker and Corban (optional).
By St. Louis—To Memphis, Manton (optional), and Schuetzler; to Cleveland, T. E. George.
By Cleveland—To Toledo, Frank Manush; to St. Louis, George Stovall.
By Washington—To New York, Charles Street; to Kansas City, H. H. Gessler; to Chattanooga, Norman Elberfeld.
By New York—To Washington, J. W. Knight; to Chicago (unconditional).
By Philadelphia—To San Francisco, Al. Mann.
By Boston—To Washington, A. M. Williams; to Sacramento, H. F. Byram; to Pittsburgh, Roby.

CONTRACTS
With Detroit—Berkel, Bauman, Covington, Crawford, Casey, Donovan, Deleahanty, Dubec, Jones, Jennings, Kocher, Landt, Louden, McCortey, Maroney, Maurer, Mullin, Omslow, Lenny, Pernot, Perry, Remens, Stange, Summers, Taylor, Vitt, Westcott, Works.
With Washington—R. Groom, E. Walker, C. Allen, P. Locher, W. G. Id.
With Philadelphia—Frank Baker, Barry Bender, Bonner, C. W. Brown, Chase, Colby, Coombs, Dunforth, Derrick, Egan, Emerson, Gipe, Houck, Jensen, Killhullen, Krause, Lapp, Long, Lord, McCleary, McLean, Meagart, Martin, Morgan, Murphy, Oidring, Pike, Piper, Plank Russell, Salmon, Strunk and Thomas.

FLORIDA OPEN GOLF TOURNEY ON

PALM BEACH—With the largest field ever assembled for the open golf championship of Florida the 36-hole medal play is being contested today.

James A. McDermott, the national open champion, and Alex Smith, the present Florida champion, though entered, did not appear for practice Wednesday as they did. Among the prominent professional entries are Fred McLeod, St. Louis; T. McNamara, Boston, and Gilbert Nicholls, Wilmington. The noteworthy amateur entries are Walter Fairbanks, H. P. Farrington, Woodland; R. H. McElwee, Onwentsia, and John Shepard, Jr., Wannamoisett.

WARD'S PLAYERS BEGIN PRACTISE

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Boston National league baseball players begin practice here today. Manager Kling and the western contingent having arrived Wednesday night and Charles Farrell and the eastern division having got here yesterday forenoon.

They were met by President John M. Ward, who has been here several days with his wife. Owner Gaffney will arrive next Tuesday. The boys reported a pleasant trip from their homes and all are in fine shape to begin work today.

IOWA RHODES SCHOLAR WINS
OXFORD, Eng.—In the Oxford annual sports held here Wednesday, W. A. Siegler of Iowa, a Rhodes scholar, won the weight contest with a put of 43 ft. 2 in.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

We have been writing against the average player theorizing about the game and advising him to go to headquarters for direction, but some one who calls himself a "Duffer" has written an article for Golfing which, if he will pardon us, makes us doubt the truth of his non-plume; else if British duffers know as much as he and theorize so soundly, may the kind fates help any of us who compete against them. If we average players could think things out so clearly and sensibly as he, we would be better able to apply what the leaders of the game tell us.

Apologies of nothing, I have been reading in the English papers lately of a new magazine to be published shortly in London, called Ladies' Golf, and which is to be devoted to that department of the game all over the world, as they ask for accounts of competitions to be sent in from clubs everywhere. It says something for the standard of golf reached by our wives and sisters that such a venture should be made. The editor is Miss Stringer, well known in British golfing circles, and the office is 17 Bouverie street, E. C., which, as every one is aware who knows London, is down town in the heart of the business section; so evidently the ladies are going at it in a thoroughly businesslike manner. Good luck to them.

To return to the remarks of our "Duffer" who treats the matter negatively: All our contemporaneous writers, professional or otherwise, tell us how we should play such and such strokes, but few, if any, tell us why the ball so often refuses to do our bidding.

After carefully digesting all the treatises on golf that could be found, receiving instruction and advice from several competent professionals (at so much per) and still more, gratuitously, from usually misguided amateurs, the writer started to work out his own salvation, not so much by noting what to do, as what not to do.

The latter point of view served to call attention to those apparently trifling errors which go so far in destroying the efficiency of an otherwise well played shot, and it is with the solution of these oft perplexing problems that this article has to deal.

Let us begin, as our friend Vaile advocates, with the last stroke first—the putt. More players pull their putts to the left of the hole on level greens than miss the hole to the right. This may be due to two faults, either swinging the putter in an arc around the body, instead of following the line of the proposed direction of the ball, or from the position of the ball with relation to the feet and body.

Presuming that the body is held motionless and that the follow through is reasonably straight, the nearer the ball is to the left foot, the more the tendency is to pull it to the left, the nearer it is to the right foot, the more frequently the opposite will be the effect. It is not my intention to go into the dynamics of any of the strokes proposed, but to state the results as having been discovered in practice.

If the feet are placed at sufficient distance apart to secure a firm and comfortable stance, with the right at right angles to the line of the putt and the left toe pointing to the hole, and care taken to prevent the body swaying during the stroke, the consideration of the position of the ball as described above will be found of considerable moment and worthy of careful thought.

With the mashie, leaving aside the times we half top our ball by too quickly raising the eye, and therefore the head and shoulders, the remedy for which is obvious, our most common faults are slicing and pulling. The former comes quite often from a stiff left elbow, which has a tendency to stop the club making a straight follow through. The result is, that the momentum of the club-head carries it abruptly around to the left, when the right arm has reached its fullest extent. A relaxation of the left elbow, allowing it to bend slightly and in the direction of the hole, will let the club follow through on the same line as it started.

The pull in the mashie stroke usually comes when a considerable distance must be covered, and results from an effort to force the stroke to its greatest power, and to an unconscious effort to see the ball in flight too quickly. Both cause the body to come around to the left too quickly, with the result that in each case the right hand becomes too ascendant and allows the club-head to turn over. An almost motionless body for all but the longest shots, at least so far as pivoting and change of attitude are concerned, will help to rectify this trouble. Mashie shots, both long and short ones, call for almost no pivoting or change of posture; in fact, the less the body moves the more accurate is the stroke.

All other things being equal, a ball played near to the left foot goes high and near the center of the body, and toward the right foot goes low.

The errors in play with the mid-iron are practically from the same causes as those with the mashie, and their cures are identical, except in so far as the longer swing of the iron demands more pivoting.

With the iron, which is the club we call for when more distance is desired, the amount of deviation from the straight line is usually more marked than in the shorter and more delicate mashie play. The supple elbow is still desirable to a certain extent, and the straight follow-through is imperative. A common fault with the iron and also with the cleek is from trying to hit hard. Note the "trying." Hard hitting has its

legitimate place in golf strokes, but it must be done in the proper way if advantageous results are to be expected. Almost every experienced player forces his long iron and cleek shots to the detriment of accuracy and with the largely unnecessary expenditure of strength.

It is surprising how far a ball will travel from a well-timed iron stroke and from a seemingly small amount of muscular exertion. An ounce of accuracy is worth a ton of muscle. Therefore, let us try to get at our ball cleanly and with only so much well directed strength as we can easily and perfectly control. We are reminded in this direction of a non-mot that went the rounds recently of a well-known club. A certain member, a disciple of Munchausen, frequently regaled his clubmates with accounts of his prowess in many fields. Recently, approaching a group of his friends, he addressed one with—"I played bridge until 3 o'clock this morning and how much do you think I won?" "About half as much," was the terse rejoinder. This might well be our motto when, iron in hand, we contemplate a stroke which about equals our capacity with this club.

Don't over-swing. Keep the club under control going back, and take your time. This must not be construed to mean that a half-hearted "ladylike" stroke is advocated, but only that the player swings deliberately and with perfect control, and does not "smack" at the ball in a vindictive frame of mind and as if only four seconds were left to play the stroke.

With the cleek, as also with the iron, if the eye is fixed on a blade of grass, say one half an inch behind the ball, much of our exasperating half-topping will be prevented, at least until such time as we have learned to hit exactly where it is intended the club shall strike. In any event, if we slightly overdo the distance allowed behind the ball, the club will only take a little too much turf, which will cut down our distance slightly, but not interfere, but rather aid, the accuracy of the stroke. With the cleek this loss of distance is less marked, while the ball usually starts quickly on its flight, instead of scuffling along the turf a few yards, as it does when topped.

Play the ball with either of the latter clubs, rather nearer the left foot for high flight, and nearer the right for low. Hold the club firmly but not rigidly; there should be a little flexibility in the wrists and forearms if there is to be any "snap" in the stroke. Stiff wrists and elbows prevent a free follow through.

FINALS OF BROWN CLASS MEET

PROVIDENCE—Finals in the series of interclass track meets at Brown were run off on Lincoln field Wednesday. The gold medals for the greatest number of points won in the three meets in each separate event were awarded to the following: Burns, 40-yard dash, 13 points; Marble, 45-yard hurdles, 15 points; Cook, 100-yard run, 11; Sheffield, 600-yard run, 10; Burns, shot put, 7; Cross, high jump, 11.

WORCESTER HIGH CREW OUT

WORCESTER—Twenty-one crew aspirants reported to Dr. Frank H. Dean, coach of the Worcester high school crew Wednesday for their first workout. They were Burns, Taylor, Longley, Green, White, Gallagher, Stevens, Nichols, Payne, Kenney, Hanckel, Massie, Blanchard, Matthews, Thompson, Reed, Cosgrove, Jensen, Brown, Girard and Hooper.

BATES TO LEAD COLUMBIA

NEW YORK—John S. Bates of Wolfville, N. S., was elected captain of the Columbia hockey team Wednesday. Bates is a senior in the school of engineering and has played three years on the varsity seven.

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS IN COLLEGE SWIM AT PENNSYLVANIA POOL

New Records Are Expected in Several Events When the Aquatic Stars Meet on Saturday Next

SHRYOCK MAY STAR

PHILADELPHIA—The individual championships of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, to be held in the University of Pennsylvania's pool Saturday, are bound to show some very fast races, if not some new records. This is especially true for the short distances. In the early part of the season, Princeton broke the 800-foot relay record with the fast time of 2m. 34.4-5s. A few weeks later the Pennsylvania quartette pushed the time down to 2m. 32.2-5s., and it looked as if it would be hard to touch—but Yale surprised every one by still lowering it to 2m. 31.4-5s. This means close competition in the 50-yard race.

With J. K. Shryock swimming better than ever, Pennsylvania expects to capture first place in both the 100 and 50-yard races. Quakerback should win second in the latter race and Sanville has a good chance to place in the former.

In fancy diving the Red and Blue's chances are not so good, as Yale, Princeton and C. C. N. Y. all have some good men, and the competition will be very close.

Captain Willis should have no difficulty in winning the plunge, and in the M. A. A. A. U. championship, for the latter will be run off before the intercollegiate events, he will try to lower the American record held by himself of 76 ft. 6 in. Agency will place, if he shows his best form. He has gone 71 ft. in practice.

Pennsylvania has very good chances of scoring the highest number of points in the meet. This will have no effect on the intercollegiate swimming championship, which the Red and Blue has won—defeating every other team in the league.

Yale, Princeton, Columbia and C. C. N. Y. will all send their best men to compete.

SCHOOL SEVENS MEET FOR TITLE

Melrose high and Amherst high school hockey teams will play in the Boston Arena Saturday afternoon for the school championship of the state. Amherst high won the championship of the western part of the state by defeating every team it opposed, and Melrose has captured eastern Massachusetts honors.

The coming game will be the result of a challenge to Melrose high from Amherst high. Jack Hutchinson and Detmar Jones of the Amherst Agricultural College hockey team, former Arlington and Melrose high school players, say that the Amherst high team is very strong and will give Melrose high at least a hard game.

COLE TO REPRESENT BOWDOIN

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Alan Cole '14, assistant manager of the Bowdoin College track team, is to represent the college at the meeting of the executive committee of the New England Athletic Association, held in Springfield, Mass., this week.

The THOMAS EXHIBIT
at Mechanics Hall comprises three different open car models and a standard chaggy—Other types of open and closed cars are shown at the Boston store. 915-921 Boylston Street.

The THOMAS price \$4000 includes the Thomas Technical Service

THOMAS MOTOR CAR COMPANY
of Boston
Lynn Dealer — C. E. Whitten.

PRESIDENTIAL BILL CRISIS EXPECTED IN HOUSE AMENDMENT

Friends of the preferential presidential primary bill say that a crisis in the passage of this measure will be reached when it comes up for consideration in the House this afternoon. An amendment to the bill, offered by Representatives McMorro and Murray, is expected to be considered and on the acceptance or rejection of this proposed change is said to depend largely the passage of the bill through the Legislature.

The amendment in substance provides that all delegates to the national party conventions shall be elected directly by the voters. As the bill now stands it provides that the delegates elected from the congressional districts shall be elected directly, but that the delegates-at-large shall be chosen in state conventions of the political parties. It was in this form that the Senate late Wednesday passed the bill to be engrossed by a vote of 17 to 5.

While the bill was before the Senate an amendment similar to that offered by Representatives McMorro and Murray was rejected. If this amendment is now made by the House it will be necessary for the Senate to change its position on the amendment or the bill will fail of passage by reason of the deadlock that will ensue.

Those friends of the bill who find concern in the situation now confronting the measure say that as the Senate has once gone on record against the amendment in question it is natural to suppose that it would do so again. At any rate, they argue, the likelihood of the Senate standing by its former position is too strong to permit of endangering the passage of the bill by adopting the McMorro-Murray amendment in the House.

It is being urged about the House corridors that the lower branch pass the bill as it now stands on the ground that privilege of direct election by the people of national delegates from congressional districts is better than no direct election at all. Let the state conventions elect the delegates at large if necessary this year, say some of the proponents of the passage of the bill, and if the electorate as a whole wants this additional privilege in subsequent presidential years it may be obtained by an amendment of the bill in the next or succeeding legislatures.

After being passed to engrossment in the Senate Wednesday the bill was sent to the House and under suspension of the rules was given a first and second reading. It is on the calendar for this afternoon for a third reading.

CAMBRIDGE TUBE ESCALATORS DONE

Escalators leading to Tremont street from the lower Park street station at the Boston terminal of the Cambridge subway will be used for the first time Monday.

On Monday, when the formal inspection of the subway takes place at the invitation of the Boston transit commission and the Boston Elevated Railway Company, acting in conjunction, two four-car trains will be used. The party will include Governor Foss and staff, the Governor's council, the entire legislative body, the railroad and Boston transit commissions, officials of the cities of Boston, Cambridge and Somerville and of the towns of Belmont, Watertown and Arlington.

Starting with the new Park street station at 11 o'clock, investigation will be made of the Kendall square, Central square and Harvard square stations and of the shops at the train terminal. The party will return to Park street by noon and leave by the new escalators.

TESTING INDUCTION PIPES

A simple method of ascertaining when induction pipes are leaking follows:—Course, if the leak is sufficiently serious it is always found out by the extreme difficulty in starting the engine, but the slightest leak in the induction pipe upsets the adjustment of any carburettor, although it does not make it impossible to start the engine. It is easy enough to find a leak in the exhaust joints, as this can usually be heard, but even if it cannot be heard the leak can be quickly detected by a little oil around the joint and watching for bubbles as soon as the engine is started, but neither of these tests are any use for the inlet joints.

MUSIC NOTES

Miss Maud Powell is the soloist with the Symphony orchestra Friday afternoon and Saturday evening. At the request of patrons of the concert, Miss Powell will play the Sibelius concerto which she introduced to Boston at her last appearance. The novelty on the program will be Weingartner's third symphony, which was played in New York a few weeks ago. The other number will be Smetana's overture, "The Sold Bride."

Heinrich Gebhard, assisted by the American String Quartet, gives a chamber music concert in Steinert hall on Monday afternoon, March 25, at 3 o'clock.

For Breakfast

try Griddle Cakes made of Franklin Mills Refined Wheat Flour and notice the delicious flavor. Write for our free Cook Book of Recipes.

Franklin Mills Co., 121 State Street, Boston

AMUNDSEN REPORT SAYS CAPT. SCOTT LED TO SOUTH POLE

(Continued from page one)

were carried on board. In January, 1911, Captain Scott and his comrades went south to establish depots, the Terra Nova meanwhile returning to New Zealand. All through the summer it was intended to make the final preparations for the last dash toward the pole, which was to be carried out at the end of the year.

Before leaving Captain Scott declared that the entire expedition would hurry back to New Zealand as soon as the Terra Nova could get through and report the success or failure of the journey.

While Captain Scott had with him 60 men, picked from 8000 volunteers, he is understood to have planned at taking only 25 with him on his final dash. The total cost of fitting out his expedition was over \$200,000.

He intended to establish a winter base on King Edward VII. land and from there try for the pole, a distance there and back of 1500 miles. The time at his disposal in a single season was 150 traveling days. An average of 10 miles a day is not a hard task with the aid of ponies, dogs and motor sleighs. Dogs were favored by Captain Scott, and he believed that if not too heavily laden they could travel the whole distance to the pole, whereas the ponies Shackleton depended on so largely, had proved themselves difficult to get forward on the glaciers.

Captain Scott said that he intended to use the ponies to convey food to the base of the glacier region and then to use dogs.

The objects of the Scott expedition were defined as follows:

Geographical—To explore King Edward VII. Land—to throw further light on the nature and extent of the great barrier, to continue the survey of the high mountainous regions of Victoria Land.

Geological—To examine the entirely unknown region of King Edward VII. Land and survey the rocks of Victoria Land.

Norwegian Leader First to Bring News of Rival's Victory in Antarctic Race

(By the United Press)

LONDON—More definite word as to the results of the contest for discovery of the south pole is awaited eagerly from Capt. Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, who has reached Tasmania, the island state of Australia, on his return from the Antarctic.

Captain Amundsen's steamer, the Fram, went into winter quarters early in 1911 at Bay of Whales, in Ross sea. In the dash for the south pole Captain Amundsen was several months ahead of Capt. Robert F. Scott and the English expedition.

Captain Amundsen had with him eight men, 118 dogs and a very complete equipment. According to mail advices from Captain Amundsen, he hoped to reach the pole by way of Beadmore glacier.

He was to have been picked up by his ship some time in February of this year on his return from the trip. Considerable interest has been aroused as to who would be able to communicate to the world the first news as to the results of his Antarctic expedition—Captain Amundsen or Captain Scott.

The former had a longer return journey than Captain Scott who would make for New Zealand, but the latter would be compelled to make a stop to pick up a portion of his party.

Another expedition is that of the Australian Dr. Mawson, who was one of the members of the Shackleton expedition. The vessel used by him is the Aurora. His expedition is intended to explore and prospect in Antarctica.

MAIL HANDLING HERE TO BE TESTED WHEN MEGANTIC ARRIVES

Coming to Boston with 3000 bags of mail and 40 bags of parcel post, the White Star liner Megantic is due to reach this port next Wednesday afternoon from Liverpool and Queenstown. The unloading of the mail here will give the railway mail service an opportunity to show to what extent it will be able to handle mail when the port of Boston is developed.

This is the first time in many years that European mail will have been brought to this port and is due to the break down in the steamer Olympic, which originally had the cargo for New York. The mail is for places all over Canada and the United States.

At the present time there are no facilities for the handling of mail here, but Edward J. Ryan, superintendent of the railway mail service, has arranged for extra mail cars to transport the mail as soon as it arrives.

The Megantic is bringing 15 saloon passengers, 113 second cabin, 338 steerage, and 2600 tons of general cargo. She will be withdrawn from the Boston service after this trip, and will make one sailing from Liverpool to Portland and upon her return to England she will enter the Liverpool-St. Lawrence service.

BRITISH COAL STRIKE SETTLEMENT HOPED FOR IN COMING WEEK

(By the United Press)

LONDON—The settlement of the coal strike is said to be prevented only by the uncompromising attitude of the South Wales operators. Despite this fact the premier and the officials of the Miners Union were confident today that the men would be back at work before the end of next week.

The Welsh mine owners insist that if they are compelled to pay a minimum wage they will be ruined. The union leaders dispute this and today furnished the premier with their estimates which, they said, proved that the operators were wrong.

Meanwhile the general conferences between the miners' committee, the operators and the representatives of the government have been continued.

(By the United Press)

COLOGNE—A country-wide strike in the Prussian coal fields is expected to begin next Monday. The government today began unusual precautions for preserving order by concentrating troops in all of the principal centers.

It is admitted that the employers have rejected all of the miners' demands and secret meetings of the union leaders have been in progress.

It is reported that a general strike order has been prepared and will be signed late today. Orders have been issued to all of the troop commanders that order must be maintained.

NEW YORK—London despatches to the New York Herald state that the continued meetings of the disputants are interpreted as indicating a growing desire of both parties to find a way out of the difficulty.

While the formal reports issued do not give any evidence of material relief of the tension, there is an increasing belief that the executive committee of the miners' federation has received a wider mandate from the men, empowering it to negotiate with the government on the subject of the minimum wage scale.

Moreover, the hope of peace grew as a result of the visit of the miners' delegates to the prime minister. They agreed at the request of Mr. Asquith, to hold themselves in readiness to attend future conferences. The South Wales mine owners, however, remain stubborn.

The railways are in a state of chaos and the steamship service to the continent and the United States is disorganized.

The demand for accommodations on board the Lusitania, which leaves on Saturday, is so great that every berth will be occupied.

Oxford undergraduates are organizing to work in and about the mines. A committee of the students has issued an address calling upon university men throughout the kingdom to volunteer for service in the mines, not as opponents of the men, but to mitigate the distress from the coal famine.

Prices of foodstuffs are going up and the number of unemployed is constantly increasing. Industries are ceasing daily.

A high official of the Miners Federation said that a settlement of the coal strike this week was impossible, but he was hopeful that it might be effected next week.

The Archbishop of Canterbury appealed in special prayers for a termination of the strike.

A London message to the Boston Financial News says that the executive committee of the Federated Miners Union today notified all district executives to be prepared to come to London at a moment's notice to attend a national conference. It is believed that the contemplated conference will fix a basis for the settlement of the trouble between the miners and the operators.

ATHOL CITIZENS IN ANNIVERSARY

ATHOL, Mass.—Citizens of Athol on Wednesday celebrated the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town. The real anniversary will be held June 16, 17, and 18, next, the anniversary Wednesday was on the beginning of the corporation. Whistles and bells at 6 in the morning heralded the day. At 6:30 in the evening this feature was repeated.

Exercises were held in the schools between 9:30 and 10:30 in the morning, and four sessions were held at the Athol opera house.

Addresses were made at the opera house by Wilson H. Lee of New Haven and William G. Lord of Athol, accompanied by many stereoscopic views of former Athol men and women and views of the town as it appeared years ago, as well as at present.

CUSTODIAN TEST ANNOUNCED

Massachusetts civil service commissioners announce an examination for custodian of the Charlesbank building and grounds under the park commissioners of Boston, at a salary of \$3.50 a day, to be held March 29. The examination will consist of training and experience, handwriting, letter writing, arithmetic and knowledge of gymnastic appliances.

MAINE COALING STATION IDE

WASHINGTON—All the coaling which was done last year at the navy coaling station at Frenchmans bay, Me., was 42 tons for the homes of the employees and 38 tons for the station plants. Secretary Meyer told the House committee of naval affairs. If the secretary has his way, the station will be abolished.

SEEN AND HEARD AT THE SHOW

Manager Harold Bornstein of the Velie has placed the Velie service car at the disposal of the newspaper men who are "covering" the show.

The Q. D. rim remover exhibit in the basement is receiving much attention. This invention is one that deserves a close inspection by every motorist.

The Pierce-Arrow have as usual one of the handsomest exhibits of the show, consisting of limousines, landaulets, 48 and 36 horsepower, seven and five-passenger cars respectively.

Great credit must be given Manager Campbell and his able assistant, W. A. Edgar, for the way they are handling the big show. It is hard to find a person who is not well pleased over his treatment by these two gentlemen.

Quite an extensive exhibit is being made of the Rec car, consisting of two, four and five-passenger cars and a stripped chassis which is the center of attraction in the exhibit. This is the latest production of the factory, as it is in reality a 1913 car.

As in former years the Buick exhibit has been most attractively arranged, commanding as it does a prominent situation in Exhibition hall. Electric lights have been brought to play in such a way that they show off one of the touring cars which is in a brass railed enclosure, carpeted richly in rose. This helps to set off the car to best advantage.

J. C. J. Flamand, French consul to the port of Boston dropped into the Studebaker booth Tuesday evening about 15 minutes before the show closed to inspect the Flanders split chassis. A. L. Gifford of the Studebaker sales department immediately got busy and the consul placed his order for a Flanders "20" touring car just as the show closed.

Roy A. Faye, New England manager of the Matheson Motor Car Company, is displaying a handsome six-cylinder 50-horsepower chassis, which is attracting considerable attention as all working parts can be seen in operation easily. President Shephard of the company is in town and will be a guest of Mr. Faye for the rest of the week.

Thousands of jonquils were distributed by the Velie Boston branch from the Velie booth Wednesday to mark "Society day." Throughout the show the decorations at the Velie salesroom and at the Velie booth will be carried out in yellow. The salesroom of the Velie Boston branch has been transformed into a bower of spring flowers with bulbs adorning the windows and the entire interior of the store.

The Marmon exhibit of trophies which is valued at about \$50,000, draws a big crowd from morning until night. These trophies have been won at the different race meetings and are prizes given the Marmon car after severe tests. New England Manager Frank E. Wing takes great pride in showing his prospective customers this exhibit and takes great pleasure and interest in giving detail accounts of how these cups were won.

Three officials of the Fiat company have just arrived in town and are located at the Hotel Touraine. H. D. Clinton, factory salesmanager; A. Schafl, general manager and E. R. Hollander, vice-president, comprise the party. Local Manager R. R. Ross is very much pleased with the success met since the opening of the show, as he has already taken orders for a number of cars, the monobloc six-cylinder being the favorite.

A feature of the exhibit is the famous one-piece rear axle of the Alco, which is forged out of a solid billet of steel by the largest drop hammer in the world. This hammer weighs 250,000 pounds and was installed at a cost of \$51,700 when the American Locomotive Company changed its motor cars from the chain to the shaft-driven type. The machine that bores a hole in this axle is said to be the most accurate of its kind in America. It bores through almost six feet of steel.

Among the prominent men connected with the automobile industry who were in attendance at the Boston show was J. T. Roche, Jr., sales manager of the Locomobile Company of America. Mr. Roche, who is one of the veterans of the business, having been affiliated with the Locomobile Company since 1890, is well known in Boston, this having been his residence for a number of years. During his college days Mr. Roche was a noted sprinter and won many important victories for Harvard.

Motorists who have heard and read about 10-inch upholstery are visiting the Locomobile exhibit to inspect this innovation. While people realize the comfort which this deep upholstery gives, only a few have any conception of the changes entailed, so that this latest development of motor car luxury could be fitted to the car. It seems to be a common impression that any body could be fitted with this upholstery, but that is far from the truth. Special bodies had to be designed throughout so that the rear seat would be wide enough, the back cushion of sufficient height to insure comfort and the top of the seat cushion the proper distance from the tonneau floor.

There is a definite individuality in the design of the six Peerless cars which are on display at Mechanics building, a long, straight, sweeping simplicity of lines that is to be found in all cars of that make. Four models of chassis on which

six different bodies are mounted, make up the display. Perhaps the most interesting, because it is one of the last motor car types to develop, is the "38-Six," shown in a touring car with capacity for five passengers and in a torpedo that will carry four. The color of the touring car is opaque purple with a black stripe on black moldings. The torpedo is a slightly different shade of purple with black and gold stripes and with black frame and fenders.

The reputation which the White Company has always held for sterling qualities of material and construction and advanced ideas of design were strikingly brought out by the demand for the White Six, orders coming in from all over the country for this car as soon as it was announced that it was to be built, and before any information about the car was available, except that it was a six cylinder car built by the White company. This confidence in the White company's products is a great tribute to the four-cylinder models which preceded the six, as it illustrates in the best manner possible the high regard in which these cars are held by people who know motor cars.

FRESH EFFORT MADE TO REACH BASIS FOR STRIKE SETTLEMENT

(Continued from page one)

hope it may result in an adjustment of all differences."

Arlington Mills Post Notice of 11 Per Cent Raise on Combing Work

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Agents of the Arlington mill, the largest here and one of the largest of its kind in the world, today posted notice that employees of the combing department, where a thousand or more unskilled laborers are employed, would get a raise of 11 per cent if they will return to work. This will mean salaries of from \$8.75 to \$9 per week if the operatives accept.

Incipient disturbances broke out here early today in various parts of the city. As a result 15 men and one woman were arrested on charges of intimidation, assault, violation of city ordinances and disorderly disturbance.

City Police Sergeant Joseph Tobin was slightly out while aiding other officers in dispersing a crowd on Essex street. Another man attacked was Daniel O'Connell, who said he is a worker, who mon. One of his assailants, Michele Cocco, was arrested.

These disturbances were the result of one of the largest picket lines which have been thrown out since the strike began nearly nine weeks ago. For the most part, the crowds were orderly. It was hard to tell whether the mills lost or gained in workers.

Salvatore Bruno the man arrested during the riot of Monday, Feb. 26, when a revolver volley was turned on a police patrol containing reserves on Common street, went on trial today before Judge Mahoney.

Six strikers who were arrested in yesterday's and today's disturbances were fined nominal sums on various police court charges.

Accompanied by a committee of three women and two men, 42 children of the textile strikers left Lawrence for Philadelphia at 7:40 a. m. via Boston and New York. The party will be met in New York by a committee from Philadelphia. Although a great crowd gathered at the station there was no disorder.

The children were to have left here at 7:11, but two police sergeants demanded of William Yates, chairman of the strike committee, who was buying the tickets, that he furnish the name and address of every child.

The children had in the meantime boarded the shuttle train which was to take them to the Boston train leaving South Lawrence. This train left before Mr. Yates had given all the names and the children had to be sent back to North station here, to get their carfare. They left, however, in time to get the 10:03 out of Boston.

They included children of Poles, Hebrews, Lithuanians, Germans and English operatives who are on strike. The committee in charge of them is Antoni Slaut, Frank Bush, Mrs. Hattie Fielding, Miss Anna Sachs and Miss Marie Sholik. The parents of every child were at the station to wave goodby.

PEOPLE SAID TO OPPOSE CHANGE IN SHERMAN LAW

WASHINGTON—Answers from 16,000 persons, the largest return ever obtained in an economic inquiry, indicate, according to Talcott William of Philadelphia in an address before the Civic Federation today, that an "overwhelming majority of the people oppose repeal or amendment of the Sherman law; desire its enforcement and the regulation of industrial corporations by the government."

Chalmers

Here is the car
that has made 1912
a "Self-starter" Year

There are many wonderful things to see at the Automobile Show this week, but there is only one place where you can see—

a beautiful, roomy, comfortable motor car bearing a standard name and trade mark, with powerful long stroke motor, reliable air pressure self-starting device, Continental demountable rims, 36in.x4in. tires and four forward speed transmission, for \$1800.

And that place is the Chalmers Exhibit, in Mechanics Building, and the car is the Chalmers "Thirty-Six." Come and see it.

There also you can see a Chalmers self-starting motor in constant operation, starting every few seconds.

There you will find a Chalmers "cut-out chassis" in operation, with parts so cut away that you can see exactly what happens inside the motor.

There you will see the Chalmers "Six," one of the sensations of this year's show—a six-cylinder car which offers you the maximum in power, carrying capacity and luxury for \$3250.

It will be worth your while to visit the Chalmers exhibit. We invite you to come.

Few WHITTEN-GILMORE CO.
907 BOYLSTON ST.

Represented in Lynn by C. E. WHITTEN and in Brockton by A. L. TURNER, 106 Main St



This monogram on the radiator stands for all you can ask in a motor car.

CITY MISSIONARY OF LAWRENCE DEFENDS ACTION OF THE POLICE

WASHINGTON—The Rev. Clark Carter, city missionary of Lawrence, and superintendent of the Lawrence Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, defended the action of the police in preventing strikers' children from leaving Lawrence, before the House rules committee today.

Another audience of women was on hand to hear the testimony. While Mrs. Taft did not appear, her niece, Miss Anderson, was present.

The Rev. Mr. Carter discussed with the committee conditions in the Lawrence mills, and under cross-examination admitted that in many instances children were forced to enter the mills just as soon as they were 14 years of age, because the single wage of the head of the family was not large enough for them to live on.

He defended the mill owners however, saying that they had never encouraged the employment of children.

Representative Wilson of Pennsylvania read the following petition he received here today, signed by 2000 citizens of Lawrence:

"In meeting assembled, we respectfully petition the Congress of the United States to examine fully and impartially not only into the industrial causes of the strike in Lawrence, but into the practices of manufacturers, mailing and transportation companies doing a business in the issue of stocks and bonds, together

with the effect of such stock and bond issues upon wages."

The Rev. Mr. Carter then took the stand. He discussed the movement organized by the Lawrence churches to care for the strikers and of the work done along those lines. As to the sending of the children from Lawrence, the Rev. Mr. Carter said that the children looked upon the strikers' plan as an opportunity to secure a vacation.

"One friend of mine heard one little girl talking to another on the streets of Lawrence about this matter," he said.

"She told her little friend, 'If you want to go to New York wear your torn dress and leave your mittens home. If you haven't any torn dress tear it yourself. Then they'll take you.'"

The Rev. Mr. Carter said that after the first children were sent away he received complaints from several parents that they were not being well treated. He had been questioned, he said, to get some of the children back. He told of bringing back from New York the two boys mentioned in the telegram presented by Murphy.

Discussing conditions in the mills the city missionary said that it had been found necessary to pass a law forbidding the placing of children of less than 14 years old at work.

"You did not find the mill owners discouraging the employment of these children of nine or ten years?" demanded Representative Foster.

"They did not encourage it," he replied.

Representative Lenroot ascertained that the missionary organization represented by Mr. Carter is supported largely by contributions from the mill owners.

Representative Lenroot wanted Mr. Carter to give any facts in his opinion which would show that the children arrested at the railroad station were in reality "neglected children."

All Classes of Readers Find

Something Worth While
in the Special Pages of

The Saturday Monitor

Workers
Thinkers, Talkers
Mechanics, Artists, Writers
Actors, Playgoers, Teachers, Students, Motorists
Sport-Lovers, Musicians, Public Officials,
Business Men, Housewives
Girls, Boys

EVERY ONE OF THEM SPECIALLY
CONSIDERED IN PLANNING THE

MONITOR SATURDAY

Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Joseph Vasquez is the new owner of an improved estate on May street, near Quincy street, Roxbury, consisting of a frame dwelling and 2778 square feet of land. It was formerly the property of Bridget Collins, and assessed for \$6200, with \$1200 upon the land.

The South Boston Savings Bank has taken title from Anthony F. Murray to 10-14 Davitt street, near Savin Hill avenue, Dorchester, two frame dwellings and 6178 square feet of land; taxed upon \$4400, including \$500 on the lot.

Another transfer is recorded on Dorchester vacant land, fronting Temple street, near Florida street and aggregating about 23,000 square feet, assessed for \$1400. Jacob Goldman was the buyer from Benjamin F. Beal and another.

A deal has just been completed which means considerable to other property in the neighborhood, because of the purchaser's intention to improve the land. Louis Levy has taken title from Frank Brown, former Governor of Maryland, to 11 lots having more than 80,000 square feet, fronting on Kirkland and Trowbridge streets, Cambridge, which are assessed for \$36,000. The brokers were Watson G. Cutter & Sons, 15 State street, Boston.

COL. ROOSEVELT SAYS PERKINS CALL IS UNIMPORTANT

MINEOLA, L. I.—A visit to Oyster Bay made by George W. Perkins, formerly of J. P. Morgan & Co., late last night in his automobile, after which he said that he carried a message from Senator Dixon to Colonel Roosevelt, was unimportant, according to the colonel.

When Colonel Roosevelt arrived here today to report for jury duty he was asked for a statement regarding the Perkins visit. He declared it was unexpected and unimportant. Senator Dixon has charge of the Roosevelt campaign.

After remaining in court for 15 minutes, Colonel Roosevelt, with the remainder of the jury panel, was excused until tomorrow.

NEW YORK—Mr. Perkins held a conference at his home here on his return from Oyster Bay. At the meeting were Senator Dixon, Frank A. Munsey and Henry L. Stoddard.

STREET WIDENING HEARING CLOSED

Raymond P. Delano, representing the Real Estate Brokers Association of Dorchester, was before the committee on cities of the Legislature today in support of the association's bill to give street commissioners of Boston authority to establish new street lines when in their opinion it is for the welfare and benefit of the city that any street should be widened.

Ninety per cent of the property along Washington street is bound to come down in 30 or 40 years to be replaced with modern structures, Mr. Delano said, and until the street commissioners can establish new street lines and compel the moving back of buildings to that line the problem of street widening will not be solved.

Joseph J. Corbett, for the city law department, opposed the bill because he said the street commissioners have sufficient authority now and do not need this legislation. The hearing then closed.

AMUSEMENTS

AUTO SHOW
MECHANICS BLD'G
Last 3 Days
Pleasure Car Section
OPEN 10 A.M. to 10:30 P.M.
ADMISSION 50c
COMMERCIAL TRUCK SHOW
OPENS WED. MAR. 13

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Tomorrow at 8 (Garden: Renaud, Thais)
Sat. Mat. at 2 (first performance)
GERMANIA (Mellie: Zentafello, Amato, Marcondes, Bianchart)
Sat. Eve. 7:30 prices (Deroy, Jadowler, Faust)
MONDAY EVENING
WEDNESDAY EVE.—TROVATORE
SPECIAL—Wednesday, Mar. 13, at 1:45
CARMEN (Deroy, Jadowler, Riddes)
PRICES: \$1.00 to \$3.00
SPECIAL—Thursday Afternoon, Mar. 14, at 2
COUNTRY WARWICK will speak on
"A NEW ERA IN THE OLD WORLD"
PRICES 50c to \$2.50
Down Town Theater Office, 182 Boylston

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Bernard Davis et al. to Arthur S. Lewis et al., Peterborough st.; q. \$1.
James Farrell et al. to Raffaele Belacqua, Prince and Thacher sts.; d. \$1.
Niman Freedman, mtgee., to Niman Freedman, Barton st.; d. \$30.
Elizabeth R. Forward to William H. Bigwood, Shawmut ave.; w. \$1.
Gordon Hale to Philip N. Winkler, Dartmouth st.; q. \$1.
EAST BOSTON
East Boston Co. to Margaret M. McDonald, Thurston st.; 2 lots; q. \$1.
Mary A. Ryan to Augustus Pesce, Farlington st.; 2 lots; w. \$1.
SOUTH BOSTON
Elsie Anderson to Philip Le Blanc, Fifth st.; q. \$1.
Edward E. Richards et al. to Helen S. Clifford, Bolton st.; q. \$1.
ROXBURY
Bridget Collins to Joseph Vasquez, May st.; w. \$1.
Augustus F. Arnold, mtgee., to Augustus F. Arnold, Eustis st.; d. \$350.
Augustus F. Arnold to N. Ward Thompson, Eustis st.; q. \$1.
DORCHESTER
William G. Gilson, mtgee., to William G. Gilson, Marlboro st.; d. \$100.
Freeman Barron to Samuel Weinstein, Intervale st.; q. \$1.
Benjamin F. Beal et al. to Jacob Goldman, Ellen, Lally to Hugh Devon est., Shepherd st., Bowdoin and Shepherd sts.; q. \$1.
Philip Le Blanc to Charles Anderson et ux., Alexander st.; q. \$1.
Cottelle C. Converse, mtgee., to Cottelle C. Converse, Rosseter st.; d. \$2800.
Anthony P. Murray to South Boston Savings Bank, Davitt st.; 2 lots; d. \$1700.
Sanna E. Lally to Julia J. Bowen, Dorchester av.; d. \$1.
Merchants Cooperative Bank, mtgee., to Merchants Cooperative Bank, Rosella st.; d. \$4800.
Jeremiah T. Sheehan to Richmond J. Fitz Gerald, Norton st.; q. \$1.
Richmond J. Fitz Gerald to Jeremiah T. Sheehan et al., Norton st.; q. \$1.
Helen A. Norton et al. to William J. Kelly, Humes av.; q. \$1.
William J. Kelly to Charles A. Winchester, Humes av.; q. \$1.
WEST ROXBURY
Thomas Condon to Frederick H. Heerde, Manthorne rd.; q. \$1.
CHARLESTOWN
Helen C. Dole, mtgee., to Helen C. Dole, Lincoln st.; d. \$2100.
Same to same, Lincoln st.; d. \$2100.
HYDE PARK
Ellen L. Webber et al. to Royal P. Sherman, Arlington st.; d. \$3500.
Charles A. Webber to Royal P. Sherman, Arlington st.; q. \$3500.
CHELSEA
William D. Ellison to George Neddeau, Hancock st.; 6 lots; q. \$1.
Carl Carter, mtgee., to Fred W. Fisher, Grove st.; 2 lots; d. \$200.
Grove st.; 2 lots; d. \$200.
Max Patrick to Philip Samuel, Grove st.; 2 lots; q. \$1.
Hannah M. Hoyt to Samuel Goldberg et al., Hawthorn st. and Chester av.; q. \$1.
Barnet Dieck to Lizzie Dieck, Chestnut st.; q. \$1.
Jacob O. Merrill to Peter Dwyer, Silk st.; w. \$1.
REVERE
Cornelius X. O'Connell to John C. Flynn, Ocean av.; d. \$1.
Sarah Howie et al. to Charles E. A. Merrow, Suffolk and Aldrich av. and A. st.; 15 lots; d. \$1.
Joseph M. Rankin to R. Thomas Giles, A. st.; w. \$1.
BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:
Lexington st., 179, ward 1; John Lillyback; alter dwelling.
Massachusetts av., 231-271, cor. West-lake ave., ward 10; Boston Trust Co.; Warehouse Company; alter storage.
State st., 210, and 215 Commerce st.; ward 6; C. E. Cotting, tr.; repair mercantile.
Randolph court, 5-4-8; Louis H. Levenson, F. A. Norcross; alter dwelling.
Dorchester st., 234, cor. 224 E. 8th st.; Cardella, Patrick A. Tracey; alter store and dwelling.
Putnam st., 27, ward 1; David Cohen; alter dwelling.
Bartlett st., 92, ward 4; Daniel Harkins; alter dwelling.
Charlton st., 42-52, ward 8; James H. Beal; alter factory.
Dudley st., 24, ward 7; E. J. Fennessey; alter store and dwelling.
Margaret st., 27-28, ward 6; Jacob Silberstein; alter dwelling.
Vernon st., 2-11, ward 18 Timothy Smith, John A. Hasty; alter mercantile.
Washington st., 226-228, ward 18; Timothy Smith, John A. Hasty; alter mercantile.
Washington st., 227-228, ward 18; E. C. & E. W. Hall, John A. Hasty; alter mercantile.
Washington st., 226-227, ward 18; Boston Safe Dep. & Tr. Co., John A. Hasty; alter mercantile.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists, and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

Sailings from New York
Pr. Fr. Wilhelm, for Bremen..... March 7
"La Savole, for Havre..... March 7
"America, for Hamburg..... March 7
"Caledonia, for Glasgow..... March 7
"Finland, for Dover-Antwerp..... March 7
"Oceanic, for Southampton..... March 7
"Lithuania, for Rotterdam..... March 7
"Scythia, for Rotterdam..... March 7
"Kronp. Wilhelm, for Bremen..... March 12
"Duna d'Aosta, for Naples..... March 12
"Mauretanien, for Liverpool..... March 12
"Principe di Piemonte, for Genoa..... March 12
"Hellas, for Copenhagen..... March 12
"Baltic, for Liverpool..... March 12
"La Provence, for Havre..... March 12
"President Lincoln, for Hamburg..... March 12
"Chemnitz, for Bremen..... March 12
"Columbia, for Genoa..... March 12
"Prinzess Irene, for Gibraltar..... March 12
"Vaderland, for Antwerp..... March 12
"St. Louis, for Southampton..... March 12
"Munich, for London..... March 12
"Olympic, for Southampton..... March 12
"Caroline, for Havre..... March 12
"Rotterdam, for Rotterdam..... March 12
"Kronp. Wilhelm, for Bremen..... March 12
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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

FROCK OF TAFFETA AND LACE

Model is in one of the beautiful new blues

BOTH girls and small women will find this frock a desirable one. It is made of soft taffeta in one of the beautiful new blues. The trimming on the skirt is of the same and the panel is of heavy lace, while the little chemisette is of dotted net. Altogether the dress is smart and attractive, yet it is simple. The blouse includes the new set-in sleeves and the skirt is made in three pieces that are lapped on to the panel. Made after the manner illustrated it is exceedingly handsome, adapted to informal dinners, to the theater and occasions of the kind, but it can be treated as shown in the back view and be made of linen or similar material and become just a pretty morning dress. It would be very charming made of rose colored or blue linen with the panel of white lace or of all-over embroidery and the lower edge of the skirt left plain.

As will be recognized, the model is an exceptionally available one. Whether it is elaborate and adapted to occasions of dress or simple and suitable for morning wear and hard usage depends upon the material and the treatment. The trimming of buttons and simulated buttonholes also is worthy of note, for such trimming is to be seen upon the latest and most interesting models.

For the 16-year size will be required 5½ yards of material 27, 4½ yards 36, 3½ yards 44 inches wide with 1 yard 18 inches wide for the panel and trimming, and ½ yard 18 for the chemisette, and 2 yards of additional material 27, 1 yard 36, ½ yard 44 for the puff on the skirt.

A pattern, No. 7348, in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age can be bought at any May Manton agency, or



will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

TRIED RECIPES

HARVARD SALAD

DICE sufficient crisp celery to fill two large cups, adding in the order mentioned a half-dozen chopped radishes, six minced olives, one small cupful of chopped nut meats and two diced, hard-boiled eggs; blend the ingredients well, moistening with a mayonnaise dressing, and arrange in tiny mounds in nests of heart lettuce leaves; pour over each portion a tablespoonful of the dressing, garnishing with grated egg yolk and triangles of pickled beet.

BANANA FLUFF

Red bananas should be selected for this, as they have a richer flavor than those with yellow skins. Peel four and cut them into dice, squeezing over a little lemon juice and covering with a small cupful of ginger syrup that has been drained from a jar of preserved ginger; allow the fruit to remain covered for at least two hours, and then mash to a paste with a wooden spoon, gradually folding in half a pint of cream, powdered sugar and the stiffly whipped white of one egg; serve immediately heaped in wide-rimmed glasses that have been lined with macaroons.

MOCK OYSTER SOUP

Peel and cut into cubes two small oyster plants and cover with cold water, seasoning with a scant teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of pepper, one bay leaf and a cupful of chopped celery tops; cook until the oyster plant is very tender, and then press through a puree sieve. Reheat in a granite saucepan, pouring in two cupfuls of boiling milk, and stir in a tablespoonful of butter; serve very hot accompanied by oyster crackers.

CELERY CROQUETTES

Cut the outer green stalks of a bunch of celery into small pieces, and boil in slightly salted water until very tender; drain and mash to a paste, adding a small cupful of grated bread crumbs, a high seasoning of salt and pepper, the yolk of one hard-boiled egg, blended with a quarter of a teaspoonful of French mustard, one tablespoonful of cream sauce and the beaten yolk of one egg; mix the ingredients thoroughly and with floured hands form into small pyramidal croquettes, frying in deep fat (any vegetable oil) to a golden brown; serve on a folded napkin, inserting in the top of each a sprig of parsley, attached to a small toothpick.—Good Housekeeping.

PARIS POINTERS

Jet, crystal and porcelain buttons are everywhere.

Sash ribbon shoulder throws are new and attractive.

There are many millinery models in changeable taffeta.

Gowns in black and silver combinations are much in vogue.

Silk street gowns have silk cord loops and frogs for fastening.

Colored veils to match the hat or costume are appearing in Paris.

Odd shaped collars with scalloped edges are much in favor. These are worn with the one piece dress or separate blouse.—New York Press.

WORTH KNOWING

When laundering sash curtains, starch them only part way up, as the rod can be more quickly inserted with less danger of tearing the curtains.

When filling gem pans with batter, leave one of the cups empty and fill with water. When this plan is followed, gems will never scorch.

Two iron holders, attached to a piece of tape 1½ yards long, one at each end, and hung around the neck, will be found a great help to the busy housewife when taking up the food for a meal, when it is necessary to grasp hot utensils.

That in making soups, if your stock is not as rich as you wish, add one half teaspoonful or less of grated cheese.—Tledo News Bee.

HEMP IS POPULAR

Hemp is the straw of the moment. It is pretty, unusual, and should have great popularity. It can be scrubbed with soap and water when soiled and blocks again easily into shape, says the Indianapolis News.

A handsome spring hat in this straw is of pure white. It has a broad upturned brim which is faced with black velvet. This facing goes to within an inch and a half of the edge of the hat. The only decoration upon this hemp hat is a small ornament of white. This is held close together at its point of contact with the brim, then flares out from the hat. The crown is untrimmed.

NOTCH SELVAGE

In making a skirt in which one gore has a selvage which joins on the bias, notch the selvage edge to prevent its shrinking, says Suburban Life. If the material does not ravel, it is best to cut the selvage edge off entirely; but, as most cotton goods will ravel, the notches should be made, to prevent the drawing up of the seam.

HOW WOMEN CAN MAKE MONEY

Construction of "breeze baskets" a novel idea

If it had not been for a masquerade party one girl says that she would never have solved the difficult problem of how to earn money for her own personal needs, to help father and at the same time stay at home to care for mother.

She had been asked to go to the party as a Japanese girl and having no kimono that was pretty enough, she bought pale green crepe covered with a fascinating fan design, got a "really Japanese" pattern, and on the eventful night appeared in a costume which at once excited the admiration of her friends, says a contributor to the Ladies Home Journal. When she laughingly told them that she made it in one afternoon she was besieged with requests to take orders for kimono that "very minute."

Resolving on the spot that no false pride should interfere with this wonderful opportunity, the girl promised to begin the next day. To make one kimono she bought six yards of goods for from 20 to 40 cents a yard. When finished she could sell the kimono much cheaper than it could be bought in the stores and still make a profit of from \$2 to \$3. Exclusive patterns and unusual color combinations gave a charm to the simple garments, and they were in great demand.

That winter she had more than she could do, and the next year she opened a tiny shop near her home, and hired a girl to help. Now every one knows that the Chrysanthemum shop is the place to go to for all the fascinating negligees that every woman loves.

One girl who realized that something entirely new is sure to be salable earned \$75 one year by selling "breeze baskets."

through the art stores and woman's exchange. For this purpose she selected small, graceful baskets with slender handles. In the bottom she fastened securely a green silk pad filled with a very good sachet powder mixed with orris root, then filled the basket with the lovely silk flowers so popular just now. The baskets are supposed to be hung near an open window, and the faint fragrance which fills the room as the soft breezes blow through them makes them especially popular in the city apartment houses where the breath of spring rarely comes.

Little gilt baskets filled with white orchids and purple violets, silver ones with forget-me-nots and the palest of pink rosebuds, and green or bronze baskets filled with yellow daffodils and white violets were especially attractive and found a ready sale. The girl was careful to have the perfume delicate and all ways of the best quality and the color combinations faultless, which assured the success of her "breeze baskets" and made them salable at the most exclusive stores. They sold for from \$2 to \$8 a basket.

In any large market a great deal of good meat goes to waste daily, and one energetic New England woman made arrangements with several of the best butchers in the town to have all the trimmings and shaggy bits of meat sent to her every night. These she made into soup stock and put in glass jars which she carefully sealed and labeled. She was strictly scrupulous in assuring herself that all ingredients were perfectly fresh, and she was careful to have the seasoning exactly right. To these two points she attributed her success. This woman bought the meat from the butcher and then sold her soup stock on commission in the best grocery stores in the town.

SPRING TO SEE PLAIN EFFECTS

Most fashionable in the new costumes

IT is the plain effect that you must strive for in the new spring costumes. Fussy clothes still belong to another dress epoch. As the spring days come nearer, of course, you, just like every one of us women, want to know all about the new skirts. So let's begin with the tailored skirt.

Perhaps the thing you need first and most is a separate skirt. If you do, there are many designs from which to choose, but all of them keep to the straight lines. None of these skirts is made wider than 2½ yards around the bottom, but many of them have what is known as the kick plait, toward the hem, to make walking more of a pleasure than it has been for some time past.

One particularly stylish design for a separate skirt, good because of its many practical features, is made in two pieces with a seam on each hip and inverted plaits set in at each side toward the foot. This skirt measures two yards around the bottom, but the plaits give it extra width. A smart touch of novelty is given to the otherwise perfectly plain skirt by having the back part of the skirt fasten over on the front by tabs. (These tabs button down, and either leather-covered or bone buttons should be used, with the buttonholes outlined with leather or silk cords.) The skirt is just a trifle high waisted in effect, and is mounted on a narrow inside belt.

Such a skirt as this would be very serviceable in a mannish tailored cloth, showing a stripe in a not too prominent contrasting color, or it would look well developed in serge or a light-weight Scotch mixture. Dark blue is still a fashionable color for such a skirt, the black-and-white mixtures and the grays are also much in vogue, though the shades which are most advocated for spring suits, whether it is an entire suit

or a separate skirt, are the varying tones of ecru and tan.

Many of the new skirts for spring have the hems slashed, sometimes directly in front, and then again at both sides. Other skirts for street wear, too, show overlapping panels at front and back. These skirts with the overlapping panels are called bill-book skirts.

A smart touch which may be given to the skirts which show the kick plaits, is to have this inverted plait of a contrasting material. It goes without saying that skirts are unlined. The fashionable woman now wears the skimpiest sort of silk petticoat, ending at her shoe-tops.

The tailored suit-coat is very short, conspicuously so in Paris, and not quite so short here in America. Some of the French-tailored coats are only 20 inches long. The American-made suit-coat varies from 20 to 28 inches. The really tailored coats to wear with the first spring tailor-made suits are extremely severe, while the demi-tailored coats are more elaborate than they have been. The smartest of the plain coats are 24 inches in length. Their lines are straight, though in many of them there is a tendency, but just a tendency, of the form-fitting effect.

The set-in sleeve is the most correct sleeve. It is the two piece, long, plain sleeve. There is no fullness at the shoulder.

The two styles in coats which prevail the most are the lapped-over effect and the cutaway. One is quite as fashionable as the other. The revers are not so large as they have been. Sometimes they are of the self-material, and at other times they are of corded silk or of the new Turkish toweling material which goes by the name of agarie.

A small accessory to the tailored costume is a buttonhole-bouquet of the new French elder-down flowers.—Woman's Home Companion.

PRETTY CALLING COSTUMES

Late fashions as one sees them in Paris

MANY were the pretty calling costumes worn at an afternoon tea last week, writes the Paris correspondent of the New York Press. One, in particular, was of white serge. The coat, cut below the hip length, had the short-vaisted effect. Collar and cuffs were of white satin. A belt of bright scarlet leather worn with the coat gave a fascinating dash of color. Crystal buttons sewed on with scarlet thread fastened the coat and adorned the skirt.

Blue serge was used for another stunning coat suit. The short jacket was cut away, and fastened with one large button of ivory. The collar, cuffs and bottom of the coat were heavily embroidered with white. The skirt was plain with the exception of a narrow, loose panel which hung from the back. This was embroidered, forming a border five inches in width.

An attractive gown of black satin and blue serge was especially worthy of notice. The foundation was of black satin. One side of the bodice and the overskirt was fashioned of serge. A shaped yoke embroidered with silk in bright colors trimmed the bodice. Touches of the embroidery appeared upon the skirt.

Black charmeuse was used to fashion a striking gown. A deep yoke of white

satin, cut in an odd shape, trimmed the bodice. With this frock was worn a jabot of finest cream lace.

The display of spring millinery grows more interesting as the time approaches for hats to be worn. Ribbon trimming on hats of straw and taffeta will be used more than any other.

Marie Louise shows a wonderfully artistic hat.

Fashioned of silk or velvet, in a tam-o-shanter shape, and trimmed with a cluster of plumes at the left side, it is an unusually lovely piece of headgear. Decidedly chic was a hat of cherry-colored straw. A corded ribbon of darkest purple was swathed about the crown and formed the large upstanding bow at the left front.

Another new model was of vivid green tuscany straw. The crown was high and the brim slightly rolled at one side. A shaded plume of gray and green trimmed the left side.

Shaded feathers are to be much worn this season. A color combination apparently in high favor is dark red and bright cerise.

Drecol continues to display marvelous gowns for evening wear.

A model of white satin had a tunic of black chantilly lace. The bodice had a drapery of the lace over the shoulders.

LLOYD'S FIELD GLASSES

Our Catalogue of Field Glasses and Telescopes including the famous

ZEISS FIELD GLASSES, and PRISM TERRAQUASCOPES

will be sent free on application.

5 STORES, USE THE MOST CONVENIENT
315 Washington St., 310 Boylston St., 75 Summer St.
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1252 Massachusetts Ave., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
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ANDREW J. LLOYD CO.

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING, but if you use

Burnett's Vanilla

you will not have to wait until the dessert is cooked. Its delicious flavor is assured when you add BURNETT'S VANILLA.

JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY,
BOSTON, MASS.

No Big Concern Can Long Continue Business on Transient Trade Alone

It needs the support of steady custom to win success. The main idea of progressive firms is to increase their customers and to HOLD them by good service and square dealing. All concerns welcome transient business, of course, for in the occasional buyer lies the possibility of getting the regular customer, but they must know where the next order is coming from. The difference between transient trade and steady customers is good advertising. That is to say the firm which regularly advertises its name and commodity, and if that article is a good one, is bound to get both transient trade and steady buyers. The non-advertiser, even though he has a good product, has the very limited benefit of "word-to-mouth" advertising and the unfair advantage of substitution. But he cannot rely on these things. The advertiser on the other hand always has his product before the attention of the buying public and he relies only on the merit of his goods for re-orders—a sure sign of satisfaction and established trade—and good advertising in the right mediums insures steady trade.

A clean newspaper is always a right medium, especially when it is forceful and up-to-date, because it reaches the largest number of buyers. That's the kind of service this newspaper gives the reader and advertiser. The Monitor is growing better, hence bigger, therefore more serviceable.

SAVING MONEY FOR A VACATION

Party of girls adopt an unusual method

SOME girls working in a certain trust company have organized a most unusual method of saving money for their vacation trips, says a writer in Harpers Bazar. Two of the girls out of the 35 that have entered into the plan are appointed trustees, and the first Saturday in July (any month can be chosen) each girl pays just two cents. With 35 girls that makes 70 cents, which is duly deposited by the trustees in the bank.

Beginning with the week following, the assessment grows to four cents, then six cents the next week, and so on, increasing two cents each week, but the increase is so very gradual that it is no great effort to put the amount away.

The following June the money is

drawn out and each girl receives the amount that she has paid in, which would be \$25.50, the saving beginning in July plus about \$1 interest. You will readily see that the amount saved will provide a girl with a nice two weeks' vacation and it is almost like finding money. Until Christmas, when they need money most, the assessments are nominal.

As the rule was made in the beginning that any one who failed to pay would lose what she had already put in, every one makes it a point to pay promptly. One good clause in the laws stipulates that if any girl loses her position or marries she can withdraw the amount that she has put in.

PLEASURE IN A WATER GARDEN

May be very simple in construction

FEW garden features give greater pleasure or require less attention than a water garden, and its construction can be as simple or as elaborate a process as desired. When the larger water-lilies are to be planted, one end of the basin should be dug to a depth of at least three feet (no artificial pond need be deeper no matter how large) and slope gradually to about 18 inches. Such a sloping pond will suit the requirements of any aquatic plants. Puddled clay is generally sufficient for the smaller pools, though they can be lined with brick, stone or concrete if preferred.

If there is no natural flow of water from running brook or spring, water from a concealed hydrant will answer the purpose, provided a continuous flow can be maintained, enough to keep the inflow and outflow relatively even.

A slight movement of the water keeps the pond from becoming stagnant and

fresh water flowing in is necessary for the health of the plants. Soil can be put directly on the floor of the basin to the depth of about one foot, or boxes and tubs filled with earth holding plants of different species can be set in. The soil in either case should be a rich compost of loam and leaf mold.

Lotus, the various water lilies, water hyacinths and poppies, water snowflakes, crowfoot, spearwort, plantain are all exceedingly lovely flowers that will bloom continuously with but little attention. At the margin of the pool iris, cardinal flower, forget-me-not, turtle head, mimulus can be planted, as well as the many varieties of ferns. Back of these can come the moisture loving shrubs, such as azalea, dogwood, viburnum, laurel, magnolia.—Craftsman.

An extremely narrow white enameled leather belt is worn with the white serge suits.

This was caught in front with a cluster of shaded coral roses. Rhinestones in single strands were used to outline the décolletage and sleeves. Delightfully simple was a gown of white mousseline de soie. A short tunic of coral-colored mousseline de soie trimmed the skirt. Flounces of embroidered tulle and lace

appear upon many new evening gowns. Separate blouses to match the suit skirt of chiffon and silk will be necessary to the spring wardrobe. These appear in many new designs. One of dark blue and green plaid satin was trimmed with bands of plain blue. Another of corbeau satin was adorned with large white satin buttons.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW IS NOW CELEBRATING ITS FIRST OPERA DAY

All Attendance Records for Society Days and This Year Are Broken by Tremendous Throng

MUSICAL PROGRAM

For the first time in the history of Boston automobile shows, "Opera Day" is being celebrated at Mechanics building today and despite outside conditions the building has been well filled with visitors from early morning. The management confidently expects that before the doors are closed this evening, the attendance will be well up to any day this week.

Society day, Wednesday, proved to be even more successful than ever before. Despite the fact that a double admission was charged, the largest crowd that has yet attended the show was registered when the doors were finally closed at 10.30. Official figures placed it at very close to 27,000, which breaks all society day records and proves to be the best of this year's exhibit. It is little to be wondered at that Manager Campbell and the various exhibitors were well pleased over the showing.

Exhibitors continue to express their pleasure at the way the visitors are taking hold this year and showing a greater inclination than ever before to find out everything possible regarding the motor car. Sales have been better than ever and there is less of the curious inquiries noted this year than ever before. They are welcomed by the dealer, as it gives him much more chance to attend to those who really desire to buy.

The musical program Wednesday was a very fine one and was much appreciated by the many thousands of visitors. This feature of the 1912 show has been fully up to the high standard set in previous years and despite the fact that no fault could be found with the work of the orchestras up to the present time, an even more attractive program of music is planned for today.

MANY FEATURES OF MARMON CARS RECEIVE PRAISE

The F. E. Wing Motor Company's exhibit of Marmon cars is more than usually attractive this year, which is saying a great deal when the excellence of their exhibits in past years is considered. The 1912 models of this car are attracting much attention and exciting favorable comment. The Marmon has made for itself under the able handling of the Wing Company during the last seven years a reputation for reliability, power, efficiency, economy and comfort which it well merits.

A full line of the regular stock models is shown, including five passenger touring car, four passenger suburban roadster and two passenger roadster. In addition is shown a regular stock chassis which has strength and simplicity. A working model of the oiling system is also shown. It is automatic in its operation through the medium of a gear pump actuated by the intake cam shaft, and lubricates every working part of the motor. The rear axle construction is also exhibited, together with the steering gear, bearings, gears, etc.

Those interested in closed cars will be attracted by an enclosed drive "Sociable" or town car of unique design. It is built on the same chassis as the touring car, and one of its most attractive features is its lightness, weighing as it does, practically the same as the five passenger touring car with full equipment. It has a capacity of six people comfortably, three on the rear seat, and a double seat alongside the chauffeur which may be removed if desired. The chauffeur occupies a separate compartment within the car proper. The walls of this partition or compartment can be readily removed, converting the interior into one complete compartment, making it an ideal combination for gentlemen desiring to drive their own car. On the rear of the car and accessible from the outside is a large and commodious space for tubes, pump, jack and personal effects. The exterior trimmings are in a gray of whiplash effect and entirely new design. The upholstery is deep and soft, insuring luxurious comfort. The exterior finish is a harmonious blending of soft grays and browns, with the running gear in a shade of red that blends perfectly and gives life to the whole scheme.

Another feature of this exhibit which is attracting much attention is the famous Marmon "Wasp."

NEW FEATURES HAVE ADDED PLEASURE TO OPERATING THE CAR

E. A. Gilmore Tells How Owner Can Get More Enjoyment Out of 1912 Car Than Previously

THE SELF-STARTER

"To the man who has always had a chauffeur, motoring in the newest type of cars opens a wide field for new experience," says E. A. Gilmore. "Motoring is unquestionably one of the most delightful of outdoor recreations. Driving a car—actually controlling that wonderful power beneath the hood—multiplies immeasurably the pleasure and benefits of merely riding in a car."

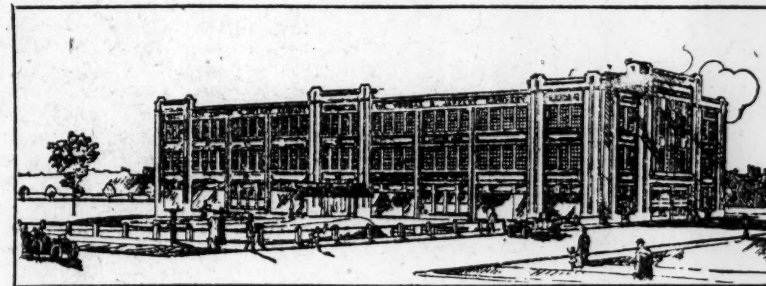
"In the past many owners have made objection to the inconvenience of motoring which were once considered necessary. Hence the chauffeur has often enjoyed the privileges which should go to the owner. Now, the development of an efficient self-starter, the regular equipment of standard cars with demountable rims, and the perfection of a carburetor which is readily adjustable from the driver's seat have removed the last of the original inconveniences of motoring. The owner may now enjoy the driving which formerly he left to his chauffeur."

"Compare the most advanced cars of today with those of last year even. Now, the driver takes his seat, pushes a button and away goes his motor—no cranking. If his carburetor needs priming or adjustment of any sort he merely turns to right or to left a thumb lever on the dash—no lifting the hood and fussing about a greasy motor. If he should happen to get a puncture he merely changes the injured tire for one fully inflated and ready for use. The whole operation takes three minutes, as compared with 33 under the old system. If a tire should need more air he has only to attach a hose to the compressed air tank of the starter, thus eliminating the tiresome pumping formerly necessary."

Rambler Motor Cars

Rambler owners are satisfied with Rambler service but *we* are not.

The new Rambler building being erected on Commonwealth Avenue will enable us to provide the best service in New England.



NEW RAMBLER SERVICE BUILDING, COMMONWEALTH AVENUE

The Thomas B. Jeffery Company
of New England

93 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston

SERVICE STATION FOR OWNERS OF MATHESON CARS

Owners of Matheson Silent Six cars in Boston and New England will be particularly interested in the complete service station and sales room shown in branch number two of the Matheson Automobile Company at 674 Commonwealth avenue. The establishment is complete in every particular. Machinery and a complete repair plant is in operation and the stock room covers a range of parts for all Matheson four and six cylinder models, and will enable any Matheson owner to get prompt service.

This brings the Matheson service to the home of the Matheson owner in this section of the states, and cuts out 500 miles of distance and many hours of time. It is understood that technical and practical inspection service will be established for Matheson car owners in different sections of the country as fast as the factory organization will admit.

It is pleasing to note that Roy A. Faye, so well known to New Englanders, is the New England sales manager, and R. T. Nelson, one of the most notable Matheson factory officials, is assigned to Boston as resident manager, and his keen business experience and knowledge is placed at the disposal of automobile owners.

A visit yesterday to the new branch was quite a revelation to those who were fortunate enough to find a little time to spend there, and the exhibition of a number of popular models was most gratifying. The exhibition of these cars at the Boston show this week marks a new epoch in the Matheson history.

BERGDOLL CAR IS VERY EASY RIDING

Fitting proper springs to the automobile of today is a question which is being given much more thought than at any time in the past. The proper use of the right materials is beginning to become an absolutely necessary even in the moderate priced cars.

In the Bergdoll this has been most carefully worked out. By a series of tests the proper length of both front and rear springs has been exactly suited to the wheelbase. Choice of material has been of paramount importance. The selection of this material has been comparatively easy, as the company's engineers decided that there is no question about chrome-vanadium steels being the best suited for this purpose. The leaves may be made long and thin, giving the maximum of comfort with the danger of breakage reduced to a minimum. This accounts for the superior riding qualities of the Bergdoll, which is amply attested by every owner of this make of car.

KEEPING STEPS LOOKING NEAT

Running boards and metal steps, if wiped off with a rag dipped in kerosene whenever the car is washed, are not likely to rust, and always look tidy and neat. Further than this, it is well to touch up the worn treads with asphaltum paint occasionally, in order to protect the metal and prevent it from looking old and worn.

FIRE IN BRIGHTON PACKING HOUSE

Damage estimated at \$20,000 resulted from a fire, last night, on the top floor and roof of the six-story wooden building, Nos. 6, 7 and 8 Brighton abbatoir, North Brighton, occupied by the Brighton Packing Company.

TALKS ON CARE OF TRUCK TIRES

"There are a few simple rules," said T. J. Glenn, manager of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company local branch, "that every user of motor trucks would do well to instill in the minds of his drivers. For instance—overloading and oversteering are the two greatest causes of excessive tire expense. Rubber has just so much life and no more, and if overworked cannot recuperate."

"Another thing that shortens the life of a tire is brakes that are out of true. If one is tighter than the other, one tire takes all the strain. Wheels should be trued up and oil and grease should not be allowed to accumulate on the tires. Drivers should be careful to start and stop gradually, not with a jerk, and always in a straight line. By turning wheels before starting an unnecessary strain is put on the front tires and tire fastenings. Car tracks are very hard on rubber. They grind the edge of the tire. These rules if followed will cut down tire expense effectually."

TO PREVENT TIRE VALVE LEAKS

Much tire valve trouble is caused by the cutting away of small particles of the rubber washer which is fitted within the top of the valve cap and the falling of these small particles into the inner parts of the valve stem, where they often work between the seat and the valve and prevent the latter from seating properly. To stop leaks from this source simply cut small discs of hard rubber or, better still, of leather so that they will just fit into the cap and cover the rubber washer. After this is done the rubber will still be effective as a cushion, but, being protected by the leather, it will not be injured when the valve cap is screwed into place.

COMPLETE LOCAL SERVICE BRANCH FOR MARQUETTE

"We often wonder," said the manager at the office of the Marquette branch, 733 Boylston street, the other day, "whether people of Boston realize the geographical importance of having genuinely high class and dependable automobile service right here in town."

"I mean this: It probably isn't far off to say that fully 90 per cent of the cars in operation in this neighborhood were made in the middle West. The necessity is apparent, therefore, of having local service branches which are so well and thoroughly equipped as to safeguard every owner against difficulty in repair work or replacement of parts as completely as if he were located right in the town where the car is made."

This is service expressed in its simplest terms—to bring the factory right to the door of the automobile user. Service of this sort is the kind being offered to Marquette owners in Boston and vicinity. At the local branch an efficient machine shop is maintained for expert repair work, and a complete stock of parts is always on hand.

Speaking further on the subject of Marquette service, the manager says: "We maintain a corps of road men who are ready to go out at any time at an owner's call to do repair work, replace any minor part if needed, etc., so that no Marquette owner need experience unnecessary delay in having his car put into shape promptly in the event of accident. Such attention as this is due any purchaser of any car; it is the only basis on which Marquette cars are sold."

WRESTLER SEEKS POLITICS

(Special to the Monitor)
TOKIO, Japan—It is reported that the champion wrestler of Japan, Hitachi-yama, will stand for the Diet at the general election in May next.

AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS PLAN NATIONAL COMBINATION

Move Discussed at Executive Committee Meeting of N. A. A. M. in New York on Wednesday

DATES OF 1913 SHOWS

NEW YORK—A combination of automobile manufacturing interests is being considered, and if put into operation will result in one national automobile manufacturers' organization. This move was discussed Wednesday at a meeting of the executive committee of the N. A. A. M. and the Automobile Board of Trade.

Favorable action on the merger of the two associations is indicated by the fact that with a single exception the executive committees of the N. A. A. M. and the Automobile Board of Trade are identical, and this would indicate favorable joint action. In order to bring this merger about the joint committee will meet in the near future to consider certain changes that will be necessary to amend the charter of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers so that it embrace the Automobile Board of Trade.

The membership of the Automobile Board of Trade is almost entirely included in the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, and has for members the former members of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers.

It was decided that the national shows of next season shall be held in New York, beginning Jan. 11, and in Chicago Feb. 1 to 15, the first week being devoted to pleasure cars and the second to commercial vehicles, as heretofore.

The committee voted an appropriation of \$1500 in aid of the funds of the National Carriage Builders' technical school; \$5000 to the general work of the American Automobile Association, and \$5000 to the good roads fund of the same organization.

Several important recommendations were adopted at the meeting. These

were made by the convention of automobile truck makers, which adjourned Tuesday. This convention was one of the most important conferences ever held among the truck makers, and was attended by 42 leaders in that line of manufacture. Among other things recommended to the N. A. A. M. was a tabulation covering speeds per hour allowed for various types of trucks; weight of load for all sizes, and total weight of loaded trucks for each size. For instance, in a 10-ton truck the overload allowed is 4000 pounds in excess of the ratings; speed maximum is set at five miles an hour. A truck built to carry 1000 pounds may be driven 18 miles an hour as a maximum with an overload of 200 pounds. The other sizes are graded between these two extremes, the rate of overload tolerance being 20 per cent of the load capacity.

The following warranty form was framed and submitted with recommendation of the makers, but the N. A. A. M. did not adopt it at once. Action in this matter has been delayed for a month. The warranty, which will cover all the trucks made by members of the association when it is enacted, reads as follows:

We warrant the new motor trucks manufactured by us for ninety days after date of delivery to the purchaser, this warranty being limited to the furnishing at our factory of such part or parts of the motor truck as shall, under normal use and service, appear to us to be defective in material or workmanship.

This warranty is limited to the shipment to the purchaser without charge, except the transportation, of the part or parts intended to replace the part or parts which upon their return to us, at our factory, for inspection, we shall have determined were defective, and provided further, that the transportation charges for the part or parts so returned have been prepaid, and provided, further, that the said failure of the said part or parts is shown not to be due to abnormal use, misuse, neglect or accident occurring after such motor truck shall have been shipped to the purchaser.

We make no warranty whatever in respect to tires, rims, ignition apparatus, lamps, gas tanks, signaling devices, generators or other trade accessories, inasmuch as the same are usually warranted separately by their respective manufacturers.

The condition of this warranty is such that if the motor truck to which it applies is altered or repaired outside of our factory or if it is operated at a speed in excess of its factory rated speed, or if it is loaded

beyond its factory rated load capacity, then this warranty shall become null and void and our liability under it shall cease.

Charles C. Clifton of the Pierce Arrow Motor Car Company is president of the Automobile Board of Trade and William E. Metzger of the Metzger Motor Car Company, maker of the Everitt car and Metzger truck, is president of the N. A. A. M.

There is no dispute between the organizations, and the merger, if it is effected, will simply mean economy in administration and a wider field of usefulness. The metropolitan automobile show will naturally come within the jurisdiction of the new organization. No definite arrangements, except as to dates, have been made with regard to the show.

TRUCK WARRANTY

GOODYEAR TIRE COMPANY GOING INTO AERONAUTICS

Building Balloons of All Sizes and Descriptions, Aeroplane Wings, Gas Bags, Hydroplane Pontoons, Etc.—Akron May Lead the World

Akron, Ohio, the center of the rubber manufacturing industry and an immense producer of tires, is trying for new laurels. An aggressive Akron rubber manufacturer is reaching for the crown once worn by Europe in aeronautics, and proposes to make his city as important to the aviators as it has already been to the automobile public.

For a long time Europe had a little the better of America, in the matter of making balloons and aeronautic material generally. Not so for the future, however. The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. is in the balloon business and is making them to order, in all shapes and sizes, from small affairs for advertising purposes up through spheres for exhibition and research work, to the giant dirigibles, hundreds of feet long, delivered complete with gasoline engines and all accessories, if wanted that way.

The Goodyear company announces that it is ready to make, here in America, any standard style of balloon obtainable in Europe, and make it more quickly and more satisfactorily as well, observing in the making the same quality that has already become famous in Goodyear No-Rim-Cut Auto Tires.

The Goodyear company is making and has made a number of balloons for the United States government, besides filling its private orders. The company has from the first made a specialty of fabric, for gas bags, aeroplane wings, pontoons for hydroplanes, etc., besides standard types of aeroplane tires, bumpers, springs, life preservers and other accessories.

"The public," says Manager Preston of the Goodyear aeronautic department, "may have an idea that flying is a fad. Such an idea is wrong and anyone who has such an impression would be amazed at the amount of balloon and aeroplane business there is in this country. Our aeronautic department is being enlarged almost all the time. Our experts receive, besides orders, some of the oddest inquiries and unusual propositions you ever heard. But we work them out, one after the other, and have been instrumental in introducing a number of new ideas in aeronautics."

It was in the Goodyear factory that the gas bag for Vaniman's great dirigible balloon "Akron" was made. Harry Atwood, aviator, is obtaining material there for his proposed aeroplane venture upon the Atlantic. Curtiss, the Wrights and other noted aeroplane manufacturers use large quantities of Goodyear material in their machines. Akron, as indicated, is out after and is getting Europe's laurels.

WHEN THE CARBURETOR DRIPS

Sometimes from a carburetor, when the machine is at rest, gasoline drips slightly from base of spray chamber. This necessitates closing fuel tap even for a short stop when out riding. In such a case it is well to examine the needle valve to see whether the latter is bent, or if there is any grit on the seating. Either would account for the drip.

THE CAR THAT MADE
STUTZ
GOOD IN A DAY

HAVE YOU SEEN THE
STUTZ
EXHIBIT AT THE AUTO SHOW?
Are you wearing
a STUTZ Pink?

Empire Motor Car Co.
121
Mass. Avenue
Boston

\$4200. Equipped Complete
"The select car for the discriminating few."

THE "LAST WORD"
THE PRODUCT OF TIME, PATIENCE, OBSERVATION, EXPERIENCE, ABILITY, EXPERT WORKMANSHIP AND
APPLIED NEW ENGLAND INGENUITY

In design, attractiveness of graceful lines, simplicity, durability, power and Economy "Up-Keep," the beholder is convinced, the most discriminating satisfied that it is The Car of Quality—worth the price.

Unlike many machines, the MORSE car is NOT ASSEMBLED. Its motor, and accessories, clutch, brake, transmission, steering gear; in fact, EVERY essential part of the Car is worked up from the "rough" under our own supervision IN OUR OWN SHOPS.

Our aim is ever to build so well that every purchaser shall be a satisfied customer; and when our customers are \$4200 customers quality NOT Quantity must be the standard of measure.

THE MASTERPIECE OF MASTER HANDS
It will pay you and please you to step over—only a half block from Boylston Street—and note our display of the MASTERPIECE OF MASTER HANDS. Bear in mind as well that visitors are most cordially welcome at our plant at South Easton, Mass.

EASTON MACHINE COMPANY, Salesroom, 66 Hereford St., Boston
Telephone Back Bay 2884

NEW INQUIRY BEGUN INTO STANDARD OIL CONTROL OF ALLIES

Value of Stock Has Increased
\$181,000,000 Since United
States Supreme Court Is-
sued "Dissolution" Decree

MISSOURI CASE UP

WASHINGTON—In view of the fact that Standard Oil stock has been steadily increasing in value since the "dissolution" by the United States supreme court until today it is worth \$181,000,000 more to its holders than at the time of the decision, by direction of Attorney-General Wickersham an investigation of the activities of the company in the manipulation of the affairs of its former subsidiary companies is in progress.

The effort of the Standard Oil interests to gain control of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company was brought to the attention of Attorney-General Wickersham during his recent brief visit to St. Louis, where the meeting of the directors of the Waters-Pierce company was held on Feb. 14, when John D. Rockefeller's personal holdings amounting to 2058 shares were attempted to be voted to oust the present organization of the company in spite of the decisions by the supreme court of Missouri and the mandate of the supreme court of the United States dissolving the Standard Oil into its component companies.

The attorney-general was unwilling to discuss his plans, but said that the whole matter would be investigated and reported on by District Attorney Houts of St. Louis as speedily as possible. The action of the Standard Oil people in manipulating the dividend of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company of Kansas has also been called to the attention of the attorney-general.

He has directed that an investigation be had to determine how far the directors of the Standard Oil Company are responsible for the control of the dividend so as to favor the stock operations of insiders who are said to have made millions from the deal.

At the department of justice it was said that probably the course that would be decided on by the attorney-general would be to go into court and ask to be permitted to intervene. Otherwise the United States would seem to have no status whatever in any suit concerning the particular transactions. The peculiar way that the dissolution decree which was practically all the work of the attorney-general, has worked out in the Waters-Pierce case, is causing no small amount of concern in the department of justice.

It looks as if the government must step to the front and frankly avow its responsibility for failing to ask the supreme court to review the decree of the court below in carrying out the dissolution. The course that must be taken if anything at all is done in the Waters-Pierce case or the Prairie Oil & Gas Company affair will necessarily be wholly different from what must be done in the many other operations that now seem likely to be undertaken by the Standard people to make money out of the dissolution of their trust.

Since the "dissolution" of the oil trust those who held to their shares in the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and its 33 detached subsidiaries have found themselves growing steadily richer. The market value of the New Jersey company stock and the aggregate allotments of subsidiaries reached prices on Wednesday never before touched in the history of the Rockefeller corporation.

Compared with the price last August, when the books were closing, the gain in market value is over \$225,000,000. On the day of the supreme court decision last May, before it was known to the street that the company was going to be dissolved, the stock closed on the curb at \$675 a share.

SHOE MEN URGE LAWS FAVORABLE TO GRAND TRUNK

Directors of the New England Shoe and Leather Association Wednesday adopted resolutions favoring legislation to allow the extension to Boston of the Grand Trunk railway and declaring opposition to the bill before Congress that would require the manufacturer's name to be stamped on all manufactured articles in interstate commerce.

It was voted to send delegates to Washington April 15 to assist in organizing a national association of trade bodies under the auspices of the government.

Books and Writers

Are Discussed in a
Carefully Edited
Department, with
notes and com-
ments and frank
and honest reviews
in each

Monday's Monitor

NICARAGUANS GIVE WELCOME TO SECRETARY KNOX

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — Secretary Knox got a cordial welcome on Wednesday by the Assembly. He added to the good feeling by saying that the United States does not covet an inch of territory south of the Rio Grande.

Though the friendliest feeling appears to prevail among the crowds on the streets evidences of an anti-American outbreak led to the arrest Wednesday night of 100 of the more prominent ring leaders, who are being held in detention until Secretary of State Knox has departed.

This is the first indication publicly expressed of opposition to the Central American trip of the secretary of state. The persons arrested include the whole of the editorial staffs of the *Diario de Nicaragua* and of the *Diario Moderno*, which had published incendiary articles. The Assembly Wednesday adopted a resolution extending greetings to the United States Congress.

Cordial speeches were exchanged at a session of the supreme court which Secretary Knox attended. The President, Adolfo Diaz, gave a dinner Wednesday night.

MR. SHUSTER GETS PRAISE AT DINNER FROM CITY CLUB

W. Morgan Shuster, former treasurer-general of Persia, was praised by Edwin D. Mead at the Boston City Club last night for being an advocate of world peace and as a Persian official seeking to dispel the oriental idea that Christianity was based on battleships.

Mr. Shuster got a rousing reception from the club. He was guest at a dinner given by President David F. Tilly and 200 members of the club. After this there were addresses by Mr. Mead, President Tilly, Charles F. Hamlin, Louis A. Coffey, Louis C. Sothorn, Benjamin N. Johnson, Joseph Conry and James P. Munroe. Mr. Shuster repeated his account of the effacing of the Persian constitutional government by Russia with the approval of Great Britain. More than 1000 members of the club attended the reception in the auditorium.

Mr. Shuster leaves Boston today for New York.

PROTEST IS MADE AGAINST NAMING ANY POLITICIAN

Members of the United Improvement Association held a dinner and meeting at the Boston City Club Wednesday evening. W. C. Ewing presided.

On recommendation of the legal and legislative committee regarding the appointment to the existing vacancy in the highway commission the association protested against the appointment of any person from political considerations or a mere road builder or contractor.

A motion that the secretary write to the directors of the port, the railroad commission and the committee on railroads of the Legislature that the United Improvement Association is in favor of the Grand Trunk being required to make a deposit as an evidence of good faith before getting permission of entrance to Boston was lost.

PLANS PRESENTED TO INCORPORATE PORT DIRECTORS

Plans to incorporate the directors of the port of Boston along the lines embodied in their bill before the Legislature were urged on Wednesday afternoon, before the committee on metropolitan affairs, by Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the port directors; J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., acting president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and others.

Opposition was voiced by the traffic manager of the Boston & Albany, William H. Coolidge, representing the New Haven and the Boston & Maine, and by William S. McNary of South Boston.

BOARDS OF TRADE URGED TO MERGE

Two hundred and fifty persons attended the annual dinner and ladies' night of the Somerville Board of Trade Wednesday night. Charles A. Grims, former mayor and head of the organization, presided. Mayor Charles A. Burns favored the merging of the Somerville and West Somerville Boards of Trade. Other speakers were Lieut. Gov. Robert Luce, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., acting president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and William H. Dolben, president of the West Somerville Board of Trade.

A reception preceded the banquet from 6:30 o'clock to 7.

BREWSTER FAMILY FORMS SOCIETY

Descendants of Elder William Brewster organized Thursday at a meeting in the rooms of the Pilgrim and Puritan Society of Families, 15 Beacon street. Descendants of the elder were present from several cities and towns in Massachusetts, Maine and Connecticut. The annual meeting will be held in or near Plymouth on July 4.

The following officers were elected: William Brewster, president; Francis Doane, vice-president; the Rev. Edward Brewster, elder; A. E. Linnell, secretary; George C. Stimpson, treasurer; Frank Brewster, counsel.

ODD FELLOWS MEET IN THEIR BAY STATE GRAND ENCAMPMENT

Attending the annual grand encampment today of the Massachusetts I. O. O. F. at Odd Fellows building, Tremont street, are grand patriarchs and grand scribes of New Hampshire, Connecticut and New York and 300 delegates from this state.

Installation of Sam Wood, Jr., of Atlantic, the new grand patriarch, and of the other officers for the next year will take place at 4 p. m., under the direction of Henry E. Ruggles, the retiring grand patriarch.

The morning session opened at 10 o'clock in Berkeley hall, with Mr. Ruggles presiding. Routine business, including reports of officers and discussion on changing the manner of electing officers, took up most of the morning.

Business will occupy the afternoon session until the installation ceremonies. Final adjournment will be taken for a reception at 6 o'clock at Manet encampment, Quincy, to Grand Patriarch Wood, who is a member of that lodge.

Concluding the dinner, Walter H. Walker, chief patriarch, will deliver an address of welcome. Mr. Kingsbury will act as toastmaster.

The guests and speakers of the encampment are: William C. Patten, grand patriarch, Manchester, and Hendrick A. Currier, grand scribe, Franklin, N. H.; Frank M. Canfield, grand patriarch, Bridgeport, and William S. Hutchison, grand scribe, New Haven, Conn.; Benjamin Beliner, grand patriarch, and Harry Walker, grand scribe, New York city; Alfred S. Pinkerton, past grand scribe, Worcester, J. Lawrence Martin, grand treasurer, Melrose, and William C. Collett, grand representative, Boston, representing the grand lodge of Massachusetts.

The officers to be installed besides Mr. Wood are: Grand high priest, Walter F. Johnson, Boston; grand senior warden, Fred W. Bartlett, Plymouth; grand scribe emeritus, John U. Perkins, Chelsea; grand scribe, George H. Fuller, Boston; grand treasurer, Nathaniel A. Verry, Salem; grand junior warden, Bert J. Whitmore, West Somerville; grand instructor, George H. Hartley, Malden; Assistant grand instructors: Oscar A. Marden, Stoughton; Frank Bartlett, Pittsfield; Herbert N. Kingsbury, Westfield; George A. Highway, Fitchburg, and Charles F. West, East Milton; grand sentinel, Albert W. Bullock, Waltham; deputy grand sentinel, Robert E. Pray, Greenfield; grand marshal, George A. Gray, Boston.

The grand representatives to the national encampment are: Herbert N. Kingsbury, Westfield, to September, 1914; Henry E. Ruggles, Franklin, to September, 1913, and Oscar A. Marden, Stoughton, to September, 1912.

Committees have been appointed as follows: On appeals—Charles A. Russell, past grand patriarch; William H. Mitchell, past grand patriarch; George S. Wadsworth of No. 31.

On elections and returns—William H. Pearson, past grand patriarch; George H. Fuller, grand scribe; George J. Merritt of No. 10, George W. Burroughs of No. 5.

On finance—E. Bentley Young, past grand patriarch; Joseph J. Wall of No. 6, Arthur R. Millett of No. 13.

On the judiciary—Oscar A. Marden, grand representative; Winslow J. Rowell, past grand patriarch; Henry E. Ruggles, grand representative.

On laws—George B. Hamlin, past grand representative; George H. Fuller, grand scribe; J. Lawrence Martin of No. 3.

On legislation—Herbert N. Kingsbury, grand representative; Theodore H. Day, past grand patriarch; Samuel T. Rex, of No. 38.

On mileage—William H. Murray, of No. 40; Fred P. Melvin, of No. 79; Nelson B. Richardson, of No. 47.

On petitions—Louis A. Cook, past grand patriarch; Frank W. Flowers, of No. 75; Charles W. Flewkes, of No. 62.

On the state of the order—Charles A. Mayo, past grand patriarch; Joseph Belcher, past grand representative; Charles A. Phillips, of No. 26.

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New Grand Patriarch of Grand Encampment of State of Massachusetts



SAM WOOD, JR.

RHODE ISLAND CROP YIELD IS BEST IN YEARS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—In the annual report of the state board of agriculture it is stated that 1911 was most successful for agricultural pursuits in Rhode Island. While a few crops fell below the normal amount of yield, the average showed an increase.

More than 12,000 acres were planted to corn last year, this showing an increase of nearly 1000 acres for the state. From that acreage there were raised 405,000 bushels of corn, against 440,000 bushels in 1910. The average yield per acre has increased from 41 bushels to 45 bushels.

For fruit 1911 was a more successful year than any for the past 15. The value of poultry and products shows that the business is becoming more high class. The dairy business has decreased slightly owing to the high cost of cows and of feed, says the report.

School gardening takes a prominent part in the report. The work is conducted by the state board, the League of Improvement Societies, the Rhode Island State College and the public schools. In Providence alone there were 369 school gardens, and in Pawtucket, Newport, East Providence and Lincoln there were 390 school gardens.

Two classes were maintained, individual and communal. Home gardens are a development of this plan and more than 300 home gardens have been started by boys and girls.

The Roger Williams park garden won first prize in the contest for the best kept in the country. This is the second year it has taken this prize. Howard O'Connell of Cumberland has won for two years in succession the individual first prize for home gardens.

A continual decline in the sheep industry in the state is noted. There are 5191 farms in the state. An annual increase in the number of deer in the state is also noted.

WAKEFIELD ASKS \$450,604 FOR YEAR

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Annual reports of town officers and departments are complete and will be ready for the voters at Monday night's town meeting. The report of the auditors shows that orders drawn on the town have amounted to \$200,742, and that there are \$14,590 in balances unexpended, \$3908.10 of which reverts to the treasury.

The finance committee's recommendations for current expenses this year total \$289,006. Added to this will be \$161,500 to be taken from receipts of different departments, making a total expense of conducting the town affairs of \$450,604. The school committee estimates its needs at \$67,731.

DISPOSAL PLANT GOES TO ISLAND

Sufficient land on which to erect the new garbage disposal plant of the Boston Development & Sanitary Company will be taken by the board of street commissioners on Spectacle Island today. As soon as Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, approves of plans which have been filed with him the work of erecting the dock will be commenced. The land comprises 248,500 square feet to be taken by right of eminent domain from the N. Ward company, owners of the island.

LEXINGTON BOOKS ARE POPULAR

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Miss Marian P. Kirkland, librarian of the Cary Memorial Library, reports a total circulation of 46,380 volumes from the main and branch libraries during the year. This is a gain of nearly 1000 volumes over 1910. The total registration of the main and branch libraries is 2701. On Dec. 31, 1911, there were 26,648 volumes in the two libraries.

MRS. BISHOP TO DESCRIBE SENATE

Mrs. Emily M. Bishop of New York will give her impersonation, "Scenes from the Senate," under the auspices of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government, tonight in Ford hall.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

BOSTON OPENINGS

This is the final week of James K. Hackett in "The Grain of Dust" at the Hollis. Next Monday William H. Crane in "The Senator Keeps House." Cohan's "Fifty Miles from Boston" is next week's play at the Castle Square, with "Romeo and Juliet" to follow. Marguerite Sylva in "Gypsy Love" comes to the Tremont Monday.

HERE AND THERE

Morton Beck and others, by arrangement with David Belasco, are to produce one-act plays in vaudeville in the Belasco manner. "Madam Butterfly" and "The Drums of Oude" are to be presented first. The latter play is by Austin Strong and is said to have been played in London music halls for two years continuously.

Charles Frohman announces the production in April of "The Point of View," a new play by Augustus Thomas.

Cyril Scott will shortly reappear in "The Best People," a comedy from England.

Robert Edeson will have the assistance of Frank Cooper, an English actor, when he comes to the Hollis on March 25 in "The Indiscretion of Truth."

Arthur K. Peck will lecture on "Quaint Little Holland" (tomorrow night and Saturday afternoon at Tremont Temple, opening a four weeks' course.

Arnold Daly and company will give a special matinee at the Plymouth March 19.

SCHOOL NOTES

Phi Mu Gamma Sorority of Emerson College will present "Friend Hannah" in Jordan hall March 16 at 8:15 p. m.

The dramatic department of the Conservatory of Music will give a recital next Saturday evening in Jordan hall, presenting "Cousin Kate," a comedy, and "Statue of Love," a pantomime by Clayton Gilbert with music by Frank Watson.

Miss Irene Bewley gave her finished impersonation of Margaret Mayo's comedy, "Polly of the Circus," at the anniversary dinner of Jewel lodge, K. and L. of H. Palladio hall, Roxbury, last evening.

In the lecture hall of the public library last evening H. W. C. Hersey, instructor in English in Harvard, gave the first of four lectures on "Types of Modern Drama." He discussed conditions under which the playwright works to tell his story on the stage. This series on Wednesday evenings in March will be open to the public.

NEW YORK OPENINGS

Henry Miller comes to the Liberty theater next Monday evening in "The Rainbow," a new comedy by A. E. Thomas.

Winthrop Ames will open his Little theater next Tuesday evening with a performance of "The Pigeon" by John Galsworthy, an ironic study of the workings of philanthropy.

Paul Orleone, the Russian actor, will begin a limited season at the Garrick theater next Monday evening.

Louis Mann will return to the Criterion theater Monday evening to continue his New York run in "Elevating a Husband."

George M. Cohan will revive his "Forty-Five Minutes From Broadway" next Monday evening at his own theater with himself in the leading role and Sallie Fisher as Mary.

Walker Whiteside will offer "The Typhoon," a much talked of Hungarian play about Japanese life in Paris, next Monday evening at the Fulton.

Lewis Waller has left "The Garden of Allah" and will revive "Monsieur Beaucaire" Monday evening at Daly's.

CHICAGO NOTES

Miss Maude Adams will appear in an adaptation of Rostand's "Chantecler" next Monday evening at the Illinois.

The drama players at the Lyric theater will divide next week between "The Stranger" and "The Thunderbolt."

SPAIN'S ATTITUDE PROVOKES FRANCE

NEW YORK—The attitude of Spain in connection with the Franco-Spanish negotiations on the subject of Morocco is causing much concern in France, says a Paris message to the New York Herald. The French newspapers generally express the opinion that a break of friendly relations between the two countries is imminent unless Spain shows a more conciliatory disposition.

The premier, M. Raymond Poincare has held a special conference with Senor Don J. Perez-Caballero, the Spanish ambassador to France.

UNIVERSITY GETS MARINE BUILDING

SAN FRANCISCO—The property of the San Diego Marine Biological Association at La Jolla, valued at \$150,000, has been deeded to the University of California by its founders, Miss Ellen B. Scripps and E. W. Scripps, according to announcement made at the meeting of the university regents held recently.

The transfer by Pres. Benjamin I. Wheeler, as trustee for the late Mrs. Jane K. Sather, of property valued at \$350,000 located at Fourteenth and Washington streets, Oakland, was also announced.

LOCATION CALLED VALID

P. H. Cooney, as master, found for the plaintiff, Thursday, in his report filed in the supreme court in the suit of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, as lessee of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, against the city of Chelsea. The plaintiff sought to establish the validity of a location of the Grand Junction branch.

ART AND ARTISTS

HAROLD M. CAMP, a Brooklyn, N. Y., artist, is showing 50 of his pastels and two oils at the gallery of the Carrig-Rohane shop, 20 Copley hall, Clarendon street. The exhibition is free and remains open through March 20.

This artist is given to bold endeavor, yet shows an admirable reticence in his use of color. Usually the tones are low and in close harmony. "Florida Beach" shows two scarlet flamingos feeding on a pink beach near an inlet of the soft blue sea. The sky is flecked with pink-white clouds.

Another striking study is "Leander," a swimmer standing on a rocky shore ready for the plunge. Heavy ledge projections lean toward the swimmer, carrying a powerful impression of obstacle out of the dark silent waters. "Blue Night," a winged symbolical figure, and "A Dream," an odd picture showing a man paddling a dugout beneath a blossoming tree overreaching a lake, are odd subjects. "The Waterfall" is especially happy in its intimation of the height of a huge blue tumbling body of water seen mistily through straggling tree tops.

Much admired are the several views at rocky mountain tops, cloud wrapped, and the oil "Sierra," with its feeling for isolation and great distance. An ancient vine-clad church seen at moonlight holds the imagination.

Stars have been used boldly in several night pictures, notably in "Venus" and "The Dawn Star," and again in "The Villainess," a pleasant little bit of painting fun in which a typical stage type is shown deeply plotting, a broad smile on her very red lips, and her figure set off by the dashing riding habit. A hint of wings at the left adds to the humor of the thing.

"Blue Bay," with its solitary oak standing in a pasture by the sea, is one of the most successful works in the show, though of small size. "Sheet of Silver" happily represents the sparkle of early morning sunlight on a bay, seen over a cliff. Autumnal oaks by the sea are cleverly rendered in "Creek and Bay." "The White Peacock," a study of a quiet forest pool at dusk with the tropical bird strutting in the middle distance, is a successful rendering of an odd mood. "Sparkling River" is another interesting study of a mood of light. In all the pictures the artist's skill in drawing is evident.

MR. AHL'S PAINTINGS

Henry Hammond Ahl is showing 16 of his recent paintings at the Curtis & Cameron studio, Pierce building.

Several of the dark golden brown forest studies by which this artist has attracted special attention are on view. "Afterglow" is an especially attractive example with its study of an ancient oak looked at from a forest glade at sunset. Adroit is the placing of the forked lower limb, leading the vision up the valley past a pretty pool into the mountain notch in the distance.

The poetic spirit of search for a mood of nature is evident in each of the other studies in this vein. In surprising contrast are the realistic "October" and

"Rock Pasture," with their exact rendering of the brilliant colorings of a rocky hillside.

In still another vein is "Fleur de Lys," all misty grays and greens, with the foreground dotted with soft purple splashes of the blossoms. Several studies of the same brook in spring and of an apple tree blooming in a hilly pasture also are much admired. "May Morning," recently commended at the Art Club exhibition, is also shown.

The exhibition continues through March 17.

A loan exhibition of old masters from the Ehrlich galleries, New York, will be shown in Doll & Richards' gallery, 71 Newbury street, March 8-20. Artists represented are Amberger, Barker, Canaletto, Chardin, Coques, Goya, Greuze, Guardi, Hopper, Lely, Morland, Reynolds, Roselli, Sorgh, Tintoretto, Van Scorel school.

GERMAN NAVAL EXPANSION WILL BE ACCELERATED

NEW YORK—A Berlin message to the New York Herald says that the naval and military bills which are to be discussed by the Reichstag this session have been drafted and submitted to the federal council.

The naval bill, according to an article in the *Lokal Anzeiger*, provides for the construction of three additional battleships and two armored cruisers in the next six years. The building of five further reserve battleships in order to form a new active squadron or eight battleships also is to be accelerated.

The annual cost of the navy will be increased by \$3,750,000 in the first year and by \$10,750,000 in the fifth year, but it has not yet been determined by the government how this extra expenditure is to be covered.

CARNEY SUITS CLOSED

Suits which have been pending over the estate of Andrew Carney since 1864 were closed under decrees entered in the supreme court Wednesday. By these decrees Winslow Warren and Andrew C. Reggio, trustees of the estate, are held not liable for the erection of the Carney building in Tremont street, the validity of a sale to Andrew C. Reggio of one third interest in the Dorchester avenue wharf property is sustained and payments are directed to be made by the trustees of \$100,000 with interest since 1905 to Andrew C. Reggio, as his part of the estate as a distributee of the estate of his mother, Pamela J. Reggio of Rome, who was Mr. Carney's daughter.

LONDON TO ISSY FLIGHT MADE

(By the United Press)
PARIS—Aviator Salney, in a monoplane, made a non-stop flight over the channel from London today, 237 miles, in 325 minutes. He landed in the Issy aerodrome.

TRAVEL

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Largest S.S. Co. OVER 400 SHIPS

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In the World 1,210,000 TONS

S. S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN

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LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG

Pres. Lincoln, March 14, 3 P. M.
Genl. Waldersee, March 21, 11 A. M.
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AROUND THE WORLD

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DEPARTURE EACH 10 DAYS COST \$650 up including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore.

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O'er the glad waters of the dark blue sea,
Our thoughts of boundless, and our souls at free,
Far as the breeze can bear, the billows foam,
Survey our empire, and behold our home.
—Byron: "The Corsair."

Spring Sea Voyages To European Ports

Will be unusually attractive this year. Splendid accommodations, every device known for comfort and safety, and the convenient Tuesday and Thursday sailings have made the palatial

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

Steamships most popular. You will find it advantageous to book passage at once. EARLY SAILINGS FOR

London

INDUSTRIAL PEACE SEEN BY MR. TAFT IN COMPENSATION ACT

WASHINGTON—Speaking at the dinner on Wednesday night of the National Civic Federation, President Taft said: "I'm glad that the civic federation exists. As you look across the ocean into that threatening condition in which English society finds itself you understand the value of an organization like this which tends to ameliorate the relations between the employer and employee is within the object of your association and I don't know of anything better than the arrangement known as the employers' compensation act to obtain that end."

"I hope that it will be within the power of Congress to enact it. I believe both parties will unite in passing it, even if nothing else is done to justify the existence of the present Congress."

Preceding the President, Champ Clark and Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, discussed civic progress.

Franklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury, when he addressed the federation in favor of a retirement pension for superannuated employees of the government, said that quarrels among them serves more than anything else had prevented pension legislation in favor of civil service employees.

Other speakers who urged the immediate establishment of a civil pension by the government were Representative Gillette of Massachusetts, author of a civil pension bill now pending in Congress and Andrew W. McKee, president of the United States Civil Service Retirement Association.

The high cost of living was discussed by John Hays Hammond. The overproduction of gold, the decrease of cereal-producing acreage, the increase in urban population and the higher standard of living were among reasons given by Mr. Hammond for the rise in food prices.

The federation approved the proposal by President Taft for a commission on industrial relations embodied in bills recently introduced into the Senate and the House and also the report by the employers' liability commission.

A letter calling for an investigation of the exonerations from certain charges of Joseph H. Choate by the American Bar Association, was presented by Charles F. Johnson and was submitted to the federation.

Others who spoke on Wednesday were William R. Wilcox, chairman of the employers' welfare department, who commended the profit-sharing system as employed by corporations; William J. Schieffelin, on New York city pension funds; Lucian W. Chaney of the United States bureau of labor and J. G. Schmidlapp of Cincinnati.

PRESIDENT TAFT IS EXPECTED TO OPEN DRAINAGE CONGRESS

NEW ORLEANS, La.—When the second annual national drainage congress meets in this city, next month, it is expected President Taft will open the proceedings, invitation having been extended to him by Mayor Behrman.

People of the United States have been asked to cooperate. The reason for holding the coming congress in New Orleans is because that city is built on reclaimed land and the waters from the eastern slopes of the Rocky mountains and the western slopes of the Alleghenies, and from the south lands of Canada pass through Louisiana, bearing messages of forests destroyed, soils corroded, valleys flooded and power wasted. Proper regulations are not yet in effect and it was thought advisable to select a district where exhibitions could be made before the delegates.

The problems of channel preservation, levee protection and state and federal cooperation are to be discussed in detail.

Many foreign governments have promised to send delegates. The business relations between New Orleans and South America are now so extensive that there is reason to expect a large representation from the republics south of the Panama canal.

The officers of the second annual national drainage congress are: First vice-president, Edmund T. Perkins, president of the American Reclamation Federation; second vice-president, E. J. Watson, commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries, South Carolina; third vice-president, Col. William C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer, Panama canal. Mr. Perkins is to be acting president.

The following are honorary vice-presidents: D. U. Fletcher, Florida; Jacob A. Harman, Peoria, Ill.; D. E. King, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Andrews, Georgetown, S. C.; and A. L. Schinn, Sacramento, Cal.

The national executive committee follows: Edmund T. Perkins, acting president; Alabama, Reuben F. Kolb; Arizona, B. A. Fowler; Arkansas, S. E. Simonson; California, A. R. Sprague; Florida, J. D. Rooney; Georgia, J. W. Dean; Illinois, Frank B. Knight; Iowa, Edward L. Roth; Kansas, R. H. Faxon; Louisiana, J. W. Hyams; Michigan, Adrian Otto; Minnesota, John T. Stewart; Missouri, John H. Nolen; Mississippi, L. L. Lawrence; Pennsylvania, George H. Maxwell; South Carolina, Reid Whitford; South Dakota, Samuel H. Lea; Tennessee, L. J. Bellah; Texas, George E. Barstow, and Washington, R. Ininger.

BAY STATE NEWS

MALDEN

City Engineer F. W. Estey, at the request of the street and water commission, has prepared plans for the extension of Oliver street to Broadway at an estimated cost of \$8500. The council will be asked to appropriate this sum for the work.

G. Louis Richards, former mayor, gave the first of a series of addresses on civil government arranged by Arthur Lee, principal, for the pupils of the high school Wednesday. The head of one city department is to lecture each Wednesday morning on the working of that department. The speakers are: City Clerk Leverett D. Holden, Auditor Frederick W. Eaton, Assessor Charles R. Elder, Chairman Charles T. Hall of the street and water commission, Police Commissioner Charles G. Warren, City Solicitor Harvey L. Boutwell and Mayor George L. Farrell.

WAKEFIELD

D. C. Greany, superintendent of streets, has presented to the selectmen the following estimates for highway work this year: Macadamizing Main street from Greenwood bridge to Greenwood station, \$5000, state pays one half; North avenue, from Main street to Albion, \$3500; Albion, from Broadway to Stoneham line, \$2300; Water, from B. & M. J. R. to Melvin, \$2000; Vernon, from Wave avenue to Cordis, \$1000; Main street, from Water to B. & M. R. R., \$1000; Forest street and Fairmount avenue, \$1100; street oil and coatings, \$3858; general repairs, sidewalks, street patrol, etc., \$10,000. The total cost of this work will be \$27,258.

The municipal light board organized Wednesday night, electing Edwin C. Miller, chairman, and L. Wallace Sweetser, secretary.

MELROSE

Representative George W. Libbey has forwarded to President Sullivan of the Bay State street railway a largely signed petition for additional trolley service during the early morning hours. At present there are no cars between 4 and 7 o'clock Sundays and 4 and 6 o'clock week days.

At the Melrose Woman's Club meeting today Prof. F. Spencer Baldwin of Harvard and Boston universities gave an address on "The American Woman and Her Critics."

WALTHAM

Larry Brown, superintendent of the water department, opposes the plan of the board of survey to lay out a road from Crescent park to the Roberts section of the city over the city water reservation.

Speaker Cushing of the House of Representatives has accepted an invitation to speak at a public meeting to be held under the auspices of the Republican Club in Hovey hall Monday evening. Other speakers are to be Lieutenant-Governor Luce and Secretary of State Langtry.

MEDFORD

The Board of Trade has elected John D. Street chairman of the special committee on charter revision to represent the organization at the hearing on charter revision to be held tomorrow night in Tufts hall.

The petition from the Boston Elevated for permission to carry freight over its lines in Medford has been granted by the city government.

EVERETT

Peter J. McCarren, former alderman, has been elected clerk of committees of the two branches of the city council and took charge of the office today.

The annual banquet of the Everett Veteran Firemen's Association will be held Monday evening in its rooms on Second street. Chief Joseph Swan of the Everett fire department, Chief William T. Hill of the Everett police department and former Chief Spencer of Chelsea are to be guests.

READING

The assessors of the Congregational church report that current expenses are being met without incurring debt and that the receipts of the past fiscal year amounted to \$5000.

W. C. Smith, superintendent of the town home, has sent his resignation to the overseers of the poor and it will take effect March 15. Mr. Smith will take charge of a farm and estate of a manufacturer in Weston.

BROOKLINE

This afternoon there will be a lecture in the First Parish church by the Rev. William H. Lyon on "The Book of Ecclesiastes."

E. A. Robart & Sons have been awarded the contract to supply rubber matting for the annex to the town hall in accordance with their proposal of \$92.

DEDHAM

The Rev. Louis C. Cornish of Hingham was the guest of the Dedham Historical Society at its meeting Wednesday evening and read a paper on "The Settlement of Hingham and the Founders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony."

REVERE

The company which has recently purchased Franklin park, just over the line in Saugus, for an aviation field, are planning to build a storage house for one of their hydro-aeroplanes at Point of Pines.

NEWTON

Plans for an addition to the public library to be built at an estimated cost of \$4000 are being drawn by Lewis H. Bacon.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS FOR OPERA SEASON TO BE OPENED NOW

Subscription books for the season of 1912-13 at the Boston opera house are to be opened to the public, although the \$150,000 guarantee fund has not yet been all raised, in view of the general response of the public to the fund.

The price of season tickets for some seats has been reduced, but the price for single performances for these seats will remain unchanged. Following is the special notice sent out by the opera house management:

The management offer as a special inducement for those subscribing for the season of 1912-13:

"Season tickets in four series of 18 performances per series, series (a) Monday evenings, series (b) Wednesday evenings, series (c) Friday evenings, series (d) Saturday matinees, at the following reduction in price:

"Regular \$2 seats, second balcony, rows C, D, E, at \$1.50 each, or \$27 for the season.

"Regular \$1.50 seats, second balcony, rows F to K, at \$1 each, or \$18 for the season.

"Regular \$1 seats, second balcony, rows L to R, at 50 cents each, or \$9 for the season."

With this notice goes the following announcement:

"The season will consist of 18 consecutive weeks, commencing Monday, Nov. 25, and will be divided into four series, as follows:

"Monday evening performances, Wednesday evening performances, Friday evening performances, Saturday matinee performances; in all, 72 subscription performances.

"The subscription prices for each series of 18 performances are: Orchestra floor, \$90; first balcony, A, B, C, D, E (center section), \$72; A, B, C, D, E (side sections), \$54; F to S \$36; second balcony, A to B, \$36; C, D, E, \$27; F to K, \$18; L to R, \$9."

TEN-STORY BUILDING FOR STATE OFFICES IS PLAN OF COMMITTEE

Construction of a 10-story state office building to cost \$400,000, for the site on Mt. Vernon street and Mt. Vernon place, is the plan prepared and approved by the committee on state house and libraries and by the executive council's committee on state house, of which Alexander McGregor is the chairman.

A resolve authorizing the building will be presented to the Legislature today it is expected. The new building, if authorized, will be capable of housing all the commissions now housed in offices for which the state is paying in the aggregate \$65,000 a year in rent.

Councilor McGregor has shown the plans to Governor Foss, and the Governor has spoken favorably of them. "It is a purely business proposition," said Mr. McGregor yesterday. "From the old buildings which will be torn down to make room for the new structures the state is now getting a little over \$2000 a year. It is paying \$65,000 a year for offices outside the State House."

"The money for the new building, which will house all the commissions now occupying offices outside, can be borrowed at 3 per cent. The state will save \$30,000 a year from the time it is ready for occupancy. It seems to me to be an excellent business proposition, and I can see no reason why it should not go through."

COTTON BELT LINE TO BUILD TRACKS

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—According to information made public by St. Louis officers of the Cotton Belt railroad, its own track will be constructed from a point near Brinkley, Ark., to Memphis, construction cost to be taken from the recent \$400,000 bond issue.

The Cotton Belt announces that contracts have been let for two all-steel dining cars, four parlor cars, eight coaches and baggage cars, all steel. They will be put on the Memphis and Texas trains.

W. J. Burns, head of the Burns Detective Agency, will lecture on "Recent Detective Work and Its Relation to Social Questions" in Hotel Somerset, March 15, at 5 p. m. under the auspices of the Women's Municipal League. The committee in charge consists of Mrs. Robert S. Bradley, Mrs. Henry Parkman, Mrs. Henry T. Kidder, Miss Mary E. Vaughan, Mrs. T. J. Bowler, president, and Mrs. Signer B. Pearmain, secretary.

JEWISH NEEDS TO BE CONSIDERED

Symposium of Jewish communal needs is to be held Sunday evening at Temple Israel, Commonwealth avenue and Blandford street, under the auspices of the Central Jewish Organization, and the gathering is to be addressed by Michael J. Murray, justice of the municipal court; Rabbi Harry Levi, Rabbi M. M. Eichler and Samuel Carver.

MUSIC LIBRARY REPORT OUT

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Trustees of the Cary Memorial Library have submitted their annual report. The Goodwin collection of music, which became available last year, consists of 389 volumes of musical works of classic and standard merit for piano, voice, violin and other stringed instruments.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

HOTELS

HOTEL SEVILLE

MADISON AVENUE AND 29TH STREET, NEW YORK
Adjacent to the principal shops and theatres—but JUST away from ALL the noise. A very desirable, quiet family hotel with all modern conveniences at moderate prices.

PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE TO LADIES AND FAMILIES.
TRANSIENT RATES
Single Rooms (with use of bath), \$1.50 per day.
Double Room and Bath (two persons), \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day.
Any size suite at proportionate rates.
DAINTY RESTAURANT AND CAFE. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.
Map of New York and hotel booklet upon application.

ATLANTIC CITY

NEW JERSEY
Did it ever occur to you that society awaits with impatience the opening of the Lenten season at America's greatest resort? The glorious sunshine and the lure of the sea are always restful and invigorating. Leading hotels always open.

TRAYMORE CHALFONTE HADDON HALL

REAL ESTATE

A BEAUTIFUL NEW BOOKLET—"How to Pick the Winning Points." If you want to know all about camp and bungalow lots be sure and get a copy now. UNITED STATES LAND TRUST, department "D," 140 Tremont st., Boston. Room 822.

SENATOR SMITH BUYS MARQUETTE

When former Governor Hoke Smith of Georgia, now United States senator from that state, realized on the prediction made during his strenuous campaign for Governor of his state a few years ago, that Atlanta could not always keep for herself this man who was bound to rise above local affairs and become a power in the national life, he found himself in one of the seats of the mighty. Ex-Governor Hoke Smith decided that he would be United States senator from his state, and he is. He is a thoroughly modernized senator and when he came to Washington, of course, needed a motor car, nothing but a big, comfortable limousine would do.

The senator said he wanted a big car, one with plenty of room inside, and he wanted it up-to-date. Electric lights all around, electric reading lights, silk curtains, speaking tube, flower holder, and all the conveniences. And he wanted a car with lots of power, because he might want to go further than the limits of the city streets. Senator Smith got everything he wanted in a 1912 model, 50 horsepower Marquette limousine. The Marquette Company of Detroit delivered his car to his Washington residence early in February.

HEARING ON NEW MEDFORD CHARTER SOON TO BE HELD

Medford citizens will have an opportunity to give their views regarding the proposed city charter in Tufts hall, Medford square, Friday night, when the committee on cities of the Legislature will conduct a hearing on the petition of the Medford Board of Trade. The charter has received the endorsement of the Board of Trade, the city government, several civic organizations, while other organizations, including the Democratic city committee, the Republican city committee, the South Medford Republican Club, have elected delegates to oppose it.

The new charter provides for a board of aldermen of seven members instead of the present 21 members, and for a school committee of seven instead of 10 members.

TWO SECTIONS OF TRAIN IN WRECK

CLEVELAND, O.—The Lake Shore railroad's Twentieth Century Limited jumped the track early today one mile east of Collingwood. Four cars left the track. A switchman perished, one passenger was seriously injured and 10 passengers slightly hurt.

BELLEFONTAINE, O.—The St. Louis section of the Twentieth Century Limited was wrecked here early today on Big Four tracks. The engine overturned but the eight steel cars forming the train remained upright when they jumped the rails. All passengers escaped injury.

TO BLACKEN THE LAMPS

Lamps may be blacked by any one of several processes. Black nickel is one which is used quite frequently. This is much like the white nickel process and the cost is about the same. Brass can be oxidized to a fairly black color, but to get a jet black color it is best to use a black baking enamel. This is not expensive and if of good quality and properly baked is very durable. Furthermore, it can be made a glossy and really better looking finish than either the nickel or oxidation process.

MONEY ORDER PLAN PROMISED

MONROE, Miss.—Postmaster D. W. Hart announced recently that the postal department will establish on April 1 the money order system at this office.

HOTELS

REAL ESTATE—CANADA

GET YOUR CANADIAN HOME FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC
Why farm on high priced, worn out lands when the richest virgin soil is waiting for you in MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA, the great Prairie Provinces of Western Canada? The first prize of \$1000 for the best wheat in the world was awarded to a Western Canada farmer at the New York Land Show. Go where you too can prosper, where you can earn a farm and a home in a few years' time at most. LAND FROM \$10 TO \$30 AN ACRE—TEN YEARS IN WHICH TO PAY. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company offers you the finest irrigated and non-irrigated land along its lines at low figures, and on long terms of payment—lands adapted to grain growing, to poultry raising, dairying, mixed farming, and to cattle, hogs, sheep and horse raising. Ask for our free booklets today on Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

A postal card or a letter will bring you by return mail full information, handsome illustrated cards and maps. No cost to you—no obligation—but a big opportunity. Write and investigate today.
B. J. THORNTON, General Agent, CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, Colonial Dept., 112 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
For Sale—Town lots in all growing towns.

REAL ESTATE—DETROIT

\$6000 WAVERLY AVE.
Eight-room brick veneer house, very nicely finished and decorated, elegant fixtures. Owner moving from city and very anxious to make quick sale.
O. E. HYDE CO.,
303 Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, Mich.

REAL ESTATE—MICHIGAN

FOR SALE—Resort property in northern Michigan, situated on high rolling ground between two inland lakes, 10 miles from Ludington, and Lake Michigan; splendid investment. MRS. SARA L. McLELLAND, 156 Carlton ave., Pasadena, Cal.

FINANCIAL

A LIVE MAN WANTED for a company that has been doing business for 8 years, and have paid big dividends annually. Orders nearly 2 times as great as last year. necessitates selling more stock to take care of business. Fine opening for a financial man with about \$25,000. Good people with \$500 to \$1000 acceptable as stockholders. Investigate immediately. L. AUSTIN & CO., 716 Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, O.

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO SUBLET
GAINSBORO ST., 100—Desirable 7-room suite; partially furnished if preferred; seen by appointment. Tel. B. B. 3002-W.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

LELAND FARM AGENCY weekly circular brings it. Dept. 76. P. F. Leland, 31 Milk st.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BEST ESTABLISHED SHOE BUSINESS

In Michigan factory town of 5000; silk mills employ 1500 girls; many men in all mills; \$5000 necessary for purchase. Address E. G. CLAGGETT, care Monitor office.

FOR SALE

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING AND LODGING HOUSE—15 rooms, bath, half cash. Address J. 528 Columbus ave.

ROOMS

MASSACHUSETTS AVE., 235—Two large front rooms; also two side rooms; nicely furnished; priv. house; near Huntington av.

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—Hall bedroom for boy, 19, who works; B. E. district; price \$1.50 per wk. Address T. 65, Monitor Office.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG, COUPLE, newcomers to Boston, desire good board and pleasant room in congenial family in Back Bay, Fenway neighborhood preferred. Address J. J. MORGAN, room 521, South station.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

FOR RENT—Front room, \$2.50; also housekeeping suite. Address S. 942 E. 42d pl., Chicago. Phone Oakland 4228.

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Back Bay 286.

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ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

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THE LARGEST SALE of any one brand in the United States. SAUER'S PURE EXTRACTS. Because they favor BEST. Ask the Housekeeper.

BUILDING CAMPAIGN TEAMS OF Y. M. C. A. HOLD FIRST REUNION

Albert H. Curtis, secretary of the building committee of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, presided Wednesday night when 75 members of the building campaign committee held its first annual reunion in Kingsley hall. Those who attended helped to raise funds for the Y. M. C. A. group of buildings now being erected in Huntington avenue near the New England Conservatory of Music.

Mr. Curtis spoke of the work of the various teams of the committee, saying that of the \$510,000 pledged in the fall of 1909 at the opening of the campaign, only \$34,000 now remained to be paid in.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Quimby's Candy Shop

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

To Our Patrons:—

Last week was the largest in our history. Thank you.
We do not mention all we can do for you in quality and prices. All goods made within 100 feet of our Sales Department. They MUST BE FRESH. 3000 pounds CHOCOLATE SECONDS, slightly scratched, assorted from 25c to 60c per pound quality, 2 pounds for 100c. Best PEANUT BUTTER, TELL, fresh from the fire, per lb., 10c. 2000 pounds OLD-FASHIONED CHOCOLATES, 1-lb. fancy boxes, your choice of 50c boxes of ASSORTED CHOCOLATES, 12c. PEANUT BUTTER, 12c. GRANULATED SUGAR, to purchasers, per pound, 5c. Shop early as possible, as our store will be crowded.
81 PORTLAND ST.

A GIFT FOR BABY

A PAIR OF GRANDMA'S BABY SHOES
Made of White Felt, trimmed in Blue, White or Pink, 75 cents a pair, postpaid. Lock Box 157, St. Louis, Mo.

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CHICKERING
PLAYER PIANOS
We have a number of Chickering and other makes of Player Pianos which have just been placed on sale. Some of these are but little shopworn, having been used as demonstrating instruments, others have been in regular use for a short time, and others have come in exchange in part payment for the CHICKERING FLEXOTONE PLAYER PIANO. All are in perfect playing condition and are offered at substantial reductions from the prices of new players. Terms arranged to suit purchasers. Correspondence invited.

Chickering Warerooms
791 TREMONT STREET,
COR. NORTHAMPTON STREET.

Scenic New England Tour Book

AND
Automobile
ROAD MAPS

Dealers or by mail; send for descriptive catalogue, WALKER LITHOGRAPH AND PUBLISHING CO., 402 Newbury st., Boston

BOOKS

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Standard Lectures, Century Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedias, complete libraries in any number of volumes purchased from us as part of the world's correspondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, 349 Washington st., Boston.

AGENTS WANTED

IF YOU ARE EARNING less than \$10 weekly we want to hear from you; new agents' article. DUDLEY CO., box 17, Ware, Mass., Dept. 1.

HELP WANTED—MALE

STOCK SALESMEN WANTED
Whole or part time, to sell stock of General Aviation Co., Harry N. Atwood, Chief Aviator. Good opportunity for live man. Address 15 State Street, Boston, Mass.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

MARION TYLER
Voice Placing, Developing and Interpretation. Also Voice Placing for Dramatics, Lecturing, etc.
402 Kimball Hall, Tel. Drexel 2681, Chicago

EUROPEAN ADVERTISING

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS
FLORENCE A. GOODRICH
Composer of the Synthetic Series of piano pieces. Small Suite for Small Hands, Album of Piano Studies, Paris, France,

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—M

YOUNG MAN (30) would like capable position as janitor's place or farm; good cooking; best of references. GEORGE W. FOIBLES, 62 Fellows way, Somerville, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (38) of good habits, capable and willing, desires situation of a kind. Address: ALFRED EUGENE, 146 Boston St., Boston.

YOUNG MAN, 35, family, good knowledge of drug business, wants position as pharmacist. Address: WILLIAM GILMAN, 109 Lamartine St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (19) desires employment anything evenings. GEORGE J. MURPHY, Pleasant St., c/o Medford Mass.

YOUNG MAN (19), good education, desires position together with reference. Address: JOSEPH GATELY, 222 Eustis st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG MAN AND WIFE want free position as janitors. References: 185 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass., c/o Mrs. L. B. FORD.

YOUNG MAN (22), college graduate, desires position with large concern in salaried position. References: 185 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass., c/o Mrs. L. B. FORD.

MCCLEIN REINHART, 36 Mt. Vernon St., Cambridge, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

AMERICAN WOMAN would like position as housekeeper in small family in Boston or suburbs; state particulars. Address: ELAINE MARIE, 230 Townsend St., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 7-1000.

ASSISTANT-Smart American woman wishes employment by day or hour; references: LILLIAN THOMPSON, 10 Andrew St., Boston.

ASSISTANT-Woman, experienced, moves, household assistant, wishes employment by day or night. References: Mrs. H. C. HARRIS, 9 Milton St., Dorchester, Mass.

ASSISTANT-BOOKKEEPER (resident, Cambridge, Mass.) desires position as bookkeeper, typewriter, office (no fees charged). 8 Keeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2600.

ATTENDANT-Experienced young colored girl wants position in professional office, or would accept position as parlour maid, or waitress. References: Mrs. EVERETT ST., Southbridge, Mass.

ATTENDANT, residence Malden, age 22, single, intelligent, desires position as attendant 6433. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Keeland street, Boston.

ATTENDANT wishes position; woman of refinement and education; references. MR. CARROLL WALSH, 59A Woodbine st., Boston.

ATTENDANT wishes position; willing to help with housework. DIANA BJORKNER, 100 Washington Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

ATTENDANT-Middle-aged Protestant woman desires position as attendant, or housekeeping in small family; no objections to light housework. References: Mrs. M. WILD, 28 Columbia ave., Boston.

ATTENDANT-Scottish Protestant woman desires position as attendant, or housekeeping in small family; no objections to light housework; apply by reference. MRS. M. BURR, 223 Brattle st., Boston.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION, experienced, desires position; good reader. MRS. ANNE KELLY, 14 Kensington ave., Chelsea, Mass.

ATTENDANT-Young lady, single, capable, desires position as stenographer, or typewriter, office (no fees charged). Mention 6831. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Keeland street, Boston. Tel. Oxford 2600.

BOOKKEEPER and typewriter, resident, Cambridge, Mass., desires position as bookkeeper, typewriter, office (no fees charged). 8 Keeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2600.

CAPABLE WOMAN wants day work, accommodate parties, do laundry or sewing in houses; references; write or telephone. Address: Mrs. WELLS Dudley street, Roxbury, Tel. 740.

CARETAKER well educated caring for children. Address: ADELA DREW, 616 Columbus ave., suite 2, Boston.

CARETAKER, 40 years experience, capable woman, seeks position; good knowledge of stenography and claim references. MISS H. T. PIERCE, 10 Villard ave., Boston. Tel. 12-1234.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier or general clerical position desired. References: Single female, references; \$12; mention 6845. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Keeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2600.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer (residence Cambridge, 20); good references; Situation 6850. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Keeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2600.

CARETAKER-Capable woman wishes position as capable, references. DOROTHY PORTER, 100 Adams St., Milton, Mass.

CARETAKER, capable young woman, desires position caring for apartments; first class references. MARLENE E. PELHAM, 100 Columbus ave., Boston.

CASHIER and office assistant, residence Roxbury age 25, Sr-St. Mention 6830. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Keeland st., Boston. Tel. 7-1234.

CASHIER and office assistant (residence Cambridge, 20); good references; Situation 6850. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Keeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2600.

CHAMBER MAID and LAUNDRESS, very competent; references. MISS MARY WILSON, 137 Appleton st., Boston.

CHAMBER WORK wanted for part of day; to 4; Back Bay preferred. Address: A. B. NEWBOW, 60 Columbus ave., Boston.

CHEMICAL EMP. BUREAU, 579 Mass. Cambridge, Tel. 294-4.

CHEMICAL position desired by young lady, who has good English, references, experienced. References: MISS C. BENT, 41 Franklin st., Northampton, Mass.

CHEMICAL young and experienced position; 2 years experience. MABEL F. RICK, 52 Wyman st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

CHEMICAL-Refined Protestant young woman, with business school education, desires position doing clerical work type-writing, best references. MISS ADA BEGGAN, 12 Beacon st., Gloucester, Mass. Tel. Fort Hill 12.

CLERKS desire positions. Tel. Fort Hill 12. 12 Bromfield St. Methodist Church, 42 Bromfield St., Boston (Working Girls Club).

COMPANION-Desired position; good references. Miss Mary Wilson, 137 Appleton st., Boston.

COMPANION-SECRETARY-Lady of education and address desires position as secretary, typewriter, office, understands typing and stenography; references. MISS MINNIE V. L. KINNOCK, College, Providence, R.I.

COMPANION-Position; desired by middle aged woman, capable, references, household duties or sewing. MRS. WILSON, 137 Appleton st., Boston.

COMPOSITOR, thoroughly experienced in setting and composing, references; willingness as proofreader, wishes position; references given. MISS HELEN JACKSON, 100 Columbus ave., Boston.

COOK, capable, plain and fancy dishes; capable full charge; good manager; references. MISS SHEILA'S EMP. OFFICE, 8 Fayette st., Boston.

COOK and second male German Protestant, fluent English, references, experienced in handwork and sewing; willing; oblige. References: MISS SHEILA'S EMP. OFFICE, 8 Fayette st., Boston.

COOK and second, capable girls, want jobs together; best references. MRS. E. BRIDGE, 25 Mass. ave., Boston.

COOK wants position in summer hotel; references. CITY EMP. OFFICE, 157 State St., Boston (help furnished).

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

COOK in private family, summer hotel or institution, with position, mention 1622 City EMP. OFFICE (help furnished free), 53 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass. Tel. 2688.

COOK-Experienced cook, German Protestant, wishes position in private home or public institution. In city or country. MARIE BLASCHKE, 8 Lawrence st., Boston.

COOK, reliable colored woman wants position as cook or general maid, or would like to travel. Please answer by letter only. RUTH TYLER, 131 Dartmouth st., Boston.

COOK-Situation wanted by good cook, Nova Scotia; willing to do some laundry work, city or country. Apply to MISS MCCREHAN, Emp. Office, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

COOK AND SECOND GIRL (Scottish Protestant) desire positions together; will go anywhere; can furnish best of references; call or phone BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REP. AGENCY, 129 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

COOK, American, wants position, all-round or pastry. In restaurant, hotel or club; first class. Address MISS MARY B. R. MRS. M. E. WILLIAMS, 257 Mass. ave., Boston. Care Fenway Room Registry.

COOK, reliable, desires position; best references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Tel. 264-W.

COOK AND SECOND (Scottish) GIRLS, neat, willing, experienced, good references. MISS BAGLEY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., rm. 2, Boston.

COOK AND SECOND MAID (Swedish), desire positions together; excellent references. MRS. A. BENSON EMP. OFFICE, 80 Pleasant st., Boston.

COOK AND SECOND MAID-Sisters; neat young women; good cook and laundress; second or parlor maid. Apply to MISS MARY B. R. MRS. M. E. WILLIAMS, 257 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

COOK AND WAITRESS (Swedish) desire positions together; capable of taking laundry work. Address MISS MRS. A. BENSON EMP. OFFICE, 80 Pleasant st., Boston.

COOK, first class, 3 years' experience from last place; also general or second maid, with positions; no objection to out of town. MISS LILLIAN M. BAKER, 129 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

CHOCOLATER, experienced, wants employment. MRS. MARY B. R. MRS. M. E. WILLIAMS, 257 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

DAY WORK wanted by reliable, competent Protestant woman; or would do general work. Address MISS MRS. A. BENSON EMP. OFFICE, 80 Pleasant st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER, experienced cutting and fitting, desires employment. MRS. L. JENNINGS, 804 Washington st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER wishes employment. MRS. HATTIE MURPHY, 100 Camden st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, desires employment; can cut and fit. MISS H. C. ROSS, 645 Washington st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER, competent, French, desires employment. MISS LINA STEIGER, 21 Gray st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK-Experienced, capable Protestant young woman desires employment by the day or hour; good references. HARRIET VAN BLAKE, 131 Dartmouth st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK-Situation wanted by experienced, neat young woman; Down East household; due cook and laundress; can take charge if required; city or country. Address MISS MRS. A. BENSON EMP. OFFICE, 80 Pleasant st., Boston.

GENERAL MAID, colored, would like place, come to work, or day's work, please reply by letter. MRS. HELEN ADDERLEY, 100 Camden st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK-Experienced, colored woman wants day's work, morning's work or laundry work to take home. MRS. R. HENRY, 4 Willow pk., suite 7, Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL WORK wanted by the day; cleaning or washing; go anywhere after 9 a. m. MRS. W. H. LYONS, 1 Wolff st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK, washing, ironing and cleaning wanted; French, good references. MRS. MARY SHAW, 5 Florence st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK wanted by middle-aged, French, experienced, good references. MRS. M. LANG, 208 Dudley st., Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL WORK-Capable woman wishes work by the day or hour; washing, ironing or cleaning. JULIA CONROY, 14 Reed st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK-Swedish woman wishes to accommodate by day or week in private family. CATHARINE LOF, 14 Reed st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK by the day or hour wanted by an American woman. MISS SARAH SAMSON, 31 L. st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK wanted by capable young woman, with good references. Apply to MISS MRS. A. BENSON EMP. OFFICE, 80 Pleasant st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK-Colored woman would like work by the day; laundry, cleaning, E. J. KELLER, 15 Garfield ave., Woburn, Mass.

GENERAL WORK wanted by day or hour. MRS. ALICE MAHONEY, 33 Newmarket st., South Boston.

GENERAL WORK-Colored woman desires work by the day. Please write to MRS. MARY B. R. MRS. M. E. WILLIAMS, 257 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

GIRLS, experienced in cotton mill work, with positions. Mention 1622 City EMP. OFFICE (help furnished free), 53 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass. Tel. 2688.

GOVERNOR or nursery governess, desires position. Address MISS MRS. A. BENSON EMP. OFFICE, 80 Pleasant st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-American woman would like position as housekeeper for people in an apartment; please answer by letter or phone. Address MISS L. HATCH, 165 W. 33rd st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Young Protestant woman, thoroughly experienced, wants position in hotel or boarding house. Address MISS ANNE M. HEATH, 16 Edson st., Dorchester, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER-American woman, neat, wants work by the day as housekeeper, mother's helper, cleaning, washing, etc. Address MISS ALICE DOWDY, 121 Arlington, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, superior in cooking details, residence Boston, age 35, single, with 10 years' experience. Mention 1622 City EMP. OFFICE (help furnished free), 53 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass. Tel. 2688.

HOUSEKEEPER-Smart American woman wishes position as housekeeper for elderly couple or small private family; 10 years' experience. MISS ALICE DOWDY, 121 Arlington, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, excellent cook, wishes position; best references. MRS. L. LEACH, 4 Courrier pl., Rutland, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION, fond of children, residence Avoca, N. Y., age 35, widow, prefers employment near Boston, 34 weekly and found. Mention 1622 City EMP. OFFICE (help furnished free), 53 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass. Tel. 2688.

HOUSEKEEPER, trustworthy, faithful, economical, capable taking full charge, desires position in hotel or boarding house. Address MISS HELEN REED, 29 Temple pl., room 12, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Refined woman seeks position in hotel or boarding house; good references. MRS. A. A. HOLT, 131 Elm st., Providence, R. I.

HOUSEWORK desired by American girl, country, state of Maine preferred. Address MISS HELEN REED, 29 Temple pl., room 12, Boston.

LAUNDRESS-Experienced Swedish woman, desires employment; good references. MRS. MARY JOHNSON, 107 Vernon st., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID-Experienced, wants employment at home; good work; reasonable price. GERTRUDE HAYES, 16 Kendall st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS-Reliable colored girl desires employment; washing, ironing by the day, or season work in country. GEORGE RIDGE, 105 Portland st., Cambridge.

LAUNDRESS desires employment at home. MISS C. B. MULKINS, 83 Dunster st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, best references, wishes employment at home; plain or fancy work. MRS. REGINALD COOK, 24 Windsor st., Cambridge.

LIGHT HOUSEWORK or place as mother's helper wanted in small family; can do general housework. Address MISS L. LEACH, 4 Courrier pl., Rutland, Mass.

MAID, colored girl, wishes position to do general housework; good references. Address MISS HELEN REED, 29 Temple pl., room 12, Boston.

MAID-Colored woman wants general housework; good references. Address MISS ELIZABETH GARDINE, 15 Village st., suite 2, Boston.

MAID-Colored girl wishes position to do general housework in small family without children. Address MISS HELEN REED, 29 Temple pl., room 12, Boston.

MAID, experienced general work, wants position. Address MISS EMMA STEINBERG, 100 Camden st., Boston.

MAID, experienced, wants position at general housework in small family; references. MISS MARY SHANNON, 23 Fauvel st., Brighton.

MAIDS-Three general (Nova Scotia) girls will go any distance, together or separately. Address MISS MRS. A. BENSON EMP. OFFICE, 80 Pleasant st., Boston.

MAID, colored, wants general or second maid position. Address MISS L. LEACH, 4 Courrier pl., Rutland, Mass.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

TRAVELING COMPANION-Experienced student would like position as traveling companion from July to September. Fond address: JEANNETTE SCHOFER, 121 Richardson house, Tufts College, Mass.

WAITRESSES wish positions. Tel. Fort Hill 3384. Address REV. G. F. DURGIN, 121 Richardson house, Tufts College, Mass.

WORK by the day or hour, laundry or cleaning wanted by capable woman; ref. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Tel. 264-W.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, experienced young man, capable of taking entire charge, including collections. AMERICAN METAL TITRAPH SALES CO., 346 Broadway, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER AND CLERK-Must be accurate and rapid; salary about \$20. J. E. CHATFIELD, 130 W. 44th st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant, good appearing young man, between 18 and 21 years, for Masonic club in New York; \$15 month; good references. R. VINCENT, Masonic Club, Troy, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, active, wanted on small daily firm by April 1; must be temperate and experienced; references desired; wages \$20. J. E. CHATFIELD, 130 W. 44th st., New York.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

PORTER or elevator man (experienced) wishes position down town in store, or switchboard operator in apartment house. WALKER YOUNG, 2108 5th av., New York.

SALESMAN-Young man (20) wants position as salesman or order clerk in wholesale shoe business; will consider situation in other business paying \$12 per week in education and best references. H. G. SMITH, 487 E. 7th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SPANISH CORRESPONDENT and general office assistant, with thorough knowledge of South America, where he is well connected and well equipped in salesmanship, would accept of any position in or out of New York. Address by mail: S. T. BARALT, 463 Lexington av., New York City.

WAITER-Experienced colored man wants a situation in first-class private family, hotel, restaurant or club; good references. HOWARD J. SCHANZ, 121 Richardson house, Tufts College, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (20) wishes position in an office, or anything; attended Police school for two seasons; can furnish good references. H. G. SMITH, 487 E. 7th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN wants position in office where ambition means advancement; will work for \$12 per week in education and best references. H. G. SMITH, 487 E. 7th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wants position in hotel, or anything; attended Police school for two seasons; can furnish good references. H. G. SMITH, 487 E. 7th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (20) wishes position as a waiter in a hotel, or anything; attended Police school for two seasons; can furnish good references. H. G. SMITH, 487 E. 7th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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YOUNG MAN (20) wishes position

Information of Interest to Investors :: Commerce

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS OF MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC

Operating Ratio Shows Much Variation During Eight Years—Good Results to Come From Expenditures on Company's Property

The progress of Massachusetts Electric from a point where its balance for dividends was \$438,717 in 1904 to the years 1910 and 1911 when it was over \$1,400,000 is closely followed in a study of the operating ratio for that period by quarters.

The gross earnings, operating expenses and operating ratio by quarters from Jan. 1, 1904, to Dec. 31, 1911, have been as follows:

	Gross	Expenses	Op. ratio
March 31 quarter	\$1,230,296	\$1,221,627	105.68%
June 30 quarter	1,271,244	1,103,538	86.90
Sept. 30 quarter	1,458,369	1,103,067	75.63
Dec. 31 quarter	1,320,523	1,207,753	91.45
1904	5,382,171	5,127,120	95.28
1905	5,163,034	4,238,264	82.09
1906	5,160,577	4,240,168	82.16
1907	5,160,577	4,240,168	82.16
1908	5,160,577	4,240,168	82.16
1909	5,160,577	4,240,168	82.16
1910	5,160,577	4,240,168	82.16
1911	5,160,577	4,240,168	82.16
Average	5,160,577	4,240,168	82.16

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1909	5,160,577	4,240,168	82.16
1910	5,160,577	4,240,168	82.16
1911	5,160,577	4,240,168	82.16
Average	5,160,577	4,240,168	82.16

The operating ratio of the Massachusetts Electric for the fiscal year 1904 was 70.21 per cent and for the fiscal year 1911 was 82.62 per cent, the ratio for 1911 being slightly higher, owing to the increased maintenance charges.

In the first quarter given above, the operations resulted in a deficit, income not equalling expenses. Seven years later the operating ratio for that quarter had been brought down to 68.36 per cent.

This is the winter quarter when expenses are the heaviest to control, owing to the severe storms which occasionally hamper traffic all over the territory. Probably the low operating ratio for 1911 was due to the fact that the winter was not especially severe although the difference between the ratio of 1904 and 1911 is not simply a difference in weather conditions.

The operating ratio in the second quarter of 1904, covering April, May and June, a period when there is no weather interference with traffic, was 72.22 per cent. Four years later this had been reduced to 60.82 per cent and last year was 61.5 per cent.

The operating ratio of the summer quarter is not an index of operating costs, but varies with the amount of maintenance which is charged to operating, depending upon the business of the year. The operating ratio in 1904 was 53.15 per cent and 1909 four points less; but in 1911, on account of large maintenance charges, the ratio was the highest for the period. The point is that the system can be operated in the summer quarter for less than 50 per cent of gross if the management sees fit to do so.

The December quarter depends largely on whether winter sets in early or late. There has been less fluctuation in this ratio than that of any other quarter. The lowest ratio is less than one point above the low of the winter quarter, but the average is six points below that of the March quarter.

If the most favorable quarters of each of the above comparisons be combined, it is found that should all the conditions which existed in those four quarters in different year be combined in the four quarters of one year, Massachusetts Electric should be operated for 60 per cent of gross against 62.62 per cent, the lowest yet attained. Had the system been operated for 60 per cent of gross last year, the result would have been about 6 1/2 per cent on the common stock. With the full amount of preferred which will be outstanding July 1 this year there would still have been over 5 per cent on the common stock, which shows the possibilities of the common within a few years.

The average of the four quarters combined to show the average year of Massachusetts Electric as follows:

	Gross	Expenses	Op. ratio
March quarter	\$1,230,296	\$1,221,627	105.68%
June quarter	1,271,244	1,103,538	86.90
Sept. quarter	1,458,369	1,103,067	75.63
Dec. quarter	1,320,523	1,207,753	91.45
Aver. year	5,160,577	4,240,168	82.16

Comparison is made with the two calendar years 1911 and 1910 when large amounts were expended on maintenance and charged to operating to show that even with these additions, the operating ratio is below the average of the last eight years.

The millions which have been laid out on the properties in the more economical operation of today compared with eight years ago. Increased net earnings have not depended wholly on increased gross income. The operating ratio of the calendar year 1911, if applied to the poorest fiscal year of Massachusetts Electric, 1904, would have shown the full preferred dividend earned with a surplus of \$111,000 of nearly \$400,000 less than required.

The largest per cent of increase for

any quarter in gross earnings has taken place in the winter months. In the seven years from 1904 to 1911, gross earnings in the March quarter increased 60 per cent. Gross earnings in the June and December quarters showed the same increase, 42 per cent, and the summer quarter when one third of the gross income is earned showed an increase of 30 per cent.

Massachusetts Electric has arrived at the point where its expenditures on property will not be burdensome and such as they are will either produce added income or reduce the costs of operation.

The problem of unifying over 900 miles of street railway trackage, scattered over a wide territory and operated under a score of separate organizations has been satisfactorily solved. The consolidation has meant better and cheaper service for the public. The results of the past two years show that stockholders will be amply rewarded for their wait during the progress of rebuilding.

CORPORATIONS' NEW FINANCING FOR FEBRUARY

NEW YORK—Financing completed by railroads, industrial and public utility companies during February reached \$170,428,000, which surpasses all previous months except June, 1911. Compared with the same month of last year, it shows an increase of \$12,000,000.

For the first two months of this year financing reached \$310,000,000. This is only \$25,000,000 behind the same period last year, which is due to the fact that January was more than \$55,000,000 less. The following shows financing by months since beginning of 1911:

	1911	1912
January	\$170,428,000	\$170,428,000
February	170,428,000	170,428,000
March	170,428,000	170,428,000
April	170,428,000	170,428,000
May	170,428,000	170,428,000
June	170,428,000	170,428,000
July	170,428,000	170,428,000
August	170,428,000	170,428,000
September	170,428,000	170,428,000
October	170,428,000	170,428,000
November	170,428,000	170,428,000
December	170,428,000	170,428,000

Issues of public utility company bonds made up the greater portion of the financing of the month. Companies of this class were doing their financing last year by sales of stock.

Railroad securities make up only about \$60,000,000 of total for the month. Of this amount nearly half is in form of notes.

ST. LOUIS—According to Missouri state board of agriculture, general crop prospects have been made much better by the heavy winter. The ground is in good condition for cultivation.

Reports from southern and central states show there will be bumper yields despite great damages by the hardest winter in many years.

Oklahoma will have the largest wheat crop in 15 years, although great damage was done by drought. Arkansas farming was retarded by severe winter, but the outlook is good.

Nebraska reports a big wheat crop in prospect, with other cereals proportionately large, conditions last fall particularly favoring wheat. Texas may have a reduced cotton crop, though wheat, corn and other productions have a hopeful outlook, and rains have been favorable.

Iowa wheat is in excellent condition. Other crops are good. Illinois suffered considerably from excessive freezing and late planting, wheat being generally damaged. Kansas probably will have the largest wheat crop in 15 years, due to lots of winter moisture.

THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable April 1.

NATIONAL SUGAR declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 16.

Union Bag & Paper Company declared the customary dividend of 1 per cent on preferred, payable April 15. Books close March 19, reopen April 10.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 15 to holders of record March 30.

WILL NOT INCREASE GENERAL ELECTRIC DIVIDEND RATE NOW

Directors Are Conservative and Will Not Make Larger Distribution Until Times Improve

A LARGE SURPLUS

Reports of a dividend increase for General Electric are emphatically denied. Even were directors in favor of a 10 per cent dividend, they would not consider the matter seriously at this time. There is a vast amount of conservatism in the General Electric board.

The general industrial skies will be far clearer than today before any action is taken in the nature of a dividend increase or a plan of any sort.

Four or five years ago J. P. Morgan & Co. were understood to represent a considerable sentiment in favor of a 10 per cent dividend. But in the final line-up it was found that President Coffin had persuaded the Morgan people to his point of view that any higher dividend than 8 per cent would be a mistake and that any excess distribution should take the form either of an extra cash or stock dividend.

The statement is made that when General Electric directors come to consider the question of doing something for the company's 10,500 shareholders it will take the form of a stock dividend and probably one of 20 per cent. Just when such action is taken is uncertain. It will depend upon business throughout the country, political conditions, public attitude toward corporations, etc. With 30,000 customers, General Electric must obviously pay some consideration to all these factors.

It is equally true that a strong feeling exists on the part of several directors that the board should not be too dilatory in dividing up some of approximately \$23,000,000 surplus, equal to approximately \$30 per share on the \$77,000,000 capital stock.

General Electric earned a surplus after dividends for the year ended Dec. 31 last of slightly over \$5,000,000. This, added to the surplus of \$17,381,381 as of Dec. 31, 1910, gives a total of about \$23,000,000.

It is only proper to state that General Electric itself earned only \$8,500,000 during the last year. This is only about \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 above the dividends actually disbursed. The increase to rising \$5,000,000 was occasioned by the fact that last year General Electric absorbed the Sprague Electric and Ft. Wayne Electric companies, two subsidiaries, formerly carried as investments in the balance sheets. In taking up these two sub-companies, General Electric of course took up into its own balance sheet their accumulated profit and loss accounts as well as their income accounts for 1911.

Because of the absorption of these two companies the General Electric Company's forthcoming annual statement will make difficult comparison with previous years, and this difficulty will be still further enhanced in 1912 by reason of taking in the entire subsidiary lamp system. The extensive character of General Electric's subsidiary system has in large measure escaped public recognition.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is moving only in a slow routine way, and chiefly in small parcels, but the market is fairly steady in tone, owing to corresponding conditions in Savannah, and local dealers quote 50 1/2 @ 51 c. ex-yard.

Rosin—Dealers report the market quiet with an absence of important demand but quotations are without noteworthy change. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$6.70 @ 6.75, Gen Sam \$6.80 @ 6.85, graded B \$7.00 @ 7.05, F \$7.10, F \$7.15, G \$7.15, H \$7.25, I \$7.30, K \$7.60, M \$7.75, N \$7.85, WG \$7.90, WW \$8.

Tar and pitch—Business is slow and wholly in jobbing quantities with quotations unchanged at \$5.50 @ 5.75 for tar and \$4 @ 4.25 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 47 1/2 c; sales, 38; receipts, 166; exports, 123; stock, 25,200. Rosins firm, sales, 1063; receipts, 677; exports, 751; stock, 89,403. Prices: WW \$7.45, WG \$7.40, N \$7.60, M \$7.75, K \$7.05, I \$6.80, H \$6.75, G \$6.75, F \$6.75, E \$6.72 1/2, D \$6.67 1/2, B \$6.65.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady, good, firm, \$5.90. Spirits quiet, Machine 40 1/2 c. Tar firm, \$1.00. Turpentine firm, hard, \$3.50; soft, \$4.50; virgin, \$4.50.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 35s; rosin, American standard, quiet at 16s. 3d.; rosin, American fine, quiet at 18s. 9d.

RADIATOR REPORTS A GOOD BUSINESS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Notwithstanding General Conditions Company Shows Larger Profits Than for Preceding Period

STEADY EXPANSION

The American Radiator Company reports for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31 last, with comparisons:

	1912	1911
Net trading profits	\$1,312,052	\$1,144,535
Preferred stock divs.	210,000	210,000
Balance for common	1,102,052	934,535
Common stock divs.	615,000	46,000
Surplus	487,052	68,535

In 1910 there was included in profits \$575,000 surplus from sale of common stock to stockholders, making total profits of \$1,727,517. On this basis the total accumulated profits to Jan. 31, 1910, were \$5,520,167; on Jan. 31, 1911, total balance of profits stood at \$6,007,220, an increase of \$487,052.

The balance sheet as of January 31 last shows:

	1912	1911
Plant	\$9,337,762	\$1,144,532
Additions during year	161,597	1,182,085
Total	\$9,500,359	\$2,326,617
Less depreciation	300,000	100,000
Total	\$9,200,359	\$2,226,617

Net plant, \$9,200,359; capital stock, \$1,000,000; notes receivable, \$28,571; accounts receivable, \$2,401,903; mat., patents, etc., \$1,400,577; total, \$15,485,632; liabilities, \$479,420.

President Clarence M. Wooley, in his report to the stockholders, says that the year just closed has been one of moderate business depression, but the number of new buildings constructed throughout the country during 1911 was greater than in the preceding year, and, owing to this condition, a larger volume of new business was available for the company's line of industry. The lower cost of raw material enabled the company consistently to reduce selling prices that further encouraged the growth of the business and prompted many owners of old buildings to take advantage of the opportunity of installing modern systems of heating. The company has continued to make progress in the refinement of manufacturing methods and in further enlarging producing capacity. Signal progress was made in the improvement of selling and distributing methods.

Regarding the company's European business, President Wooley says that the volume of business and the net profits of the German company were in excess of the preceding year. Its factory at Neuss on the river Rhine was enlarged during the year. The French company increased the volume of business and profits during the past year and the English company likewise experienced growth in volume and in net profits.

A substantial increase in producing capacity was provided by the enlargement of the works at Hull, Eng. The Italian company completed its plant at Brescia last year and the outlook for business in Italy is said to be gratifying. During the year a company was organized in Austria and contracts let for the construction of a factory at Wiener-Neusdatt, 30 miles from Vienna. This factory will be ready for operation early in 1913.

A new building is being constructed in Paris to serve as headquarters for the French company and as general offices for the officials of the several companies in Europe. It will be ready for occupancy in the coming summer. The European companies are owned in total by the American Radiator Company. No dividends have been declared by these companies, the profits having been utilized for extensions to their business.

STREET RAILWAY TO BE IMPROVED

PITTSBURGH—President J. Dawson Callery of the Pittsburgh Railways Company has submitted to the Pittsburgh city council the plans of that company for the improvement and extension of its service in Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh district.

Seventy miles of track will be reconstructed, 100 new steel cars added to the company's equipment, the capacity of power plants will be increased and other improvements undertaken, the total expenditure on which will amount to \$5,881,343 during the next two years. The company expects to begin work on April 1. In order to carry out this program the company will submit to the council applications for necessary new franchise rights.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par. Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1911 as follows:

	1912	1911
Exchanges	\$20,790,586	\$32,888,913
Balances	1,175,085	844,480
United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$10,387.		

BASIC CONDITIONS SOUND ACCORDING TO TRADE RETURNS

NEW YORK—February trade returns, while not so favorable as could be wished, make a fairly substantial showing. Bank exchanges have been holding well; railroad earnings are somewhat more encouraging; iron and steel have been relatively active; failures were less than a year before. Statistics of condition are more favorable than those of volume; business has improved in soundness more than it has expanded. Stocks of goods are low, and banking figures indicate a sound position.

Prices display a tendency to improve. Exports are holding up well. Some representative figures thus compare (000 omitted):

	Feb. 1912	Jan. 1912
Av. daily bk. exchanges	\$250,800	\$264,872
Gross 25 railroads	93,219	97,441
Building operations	44,931	41,411
Commercial failures	16,778	19,620
Pig iron output, tons	1,325	2,047
Steel, unfilled ton, tons	1,325	2,047
Copper surplus, lbs.	14,525	19,620
Merchandise imports	\$14,525	\$14,525
Merchandise exports	191,185	202,284
Balance of exports	48,525	59,628
Bradstreet's index	8,568	8,568
London Economist's	2613	2586
Labor bureau's	10,315	9,555
Sugar cotton aver.	10,315	9,555
Pig iron prices	\$14.90	\$15.00
N. Y. loans—all banks	\$2,012,747	\$2,538,119
N. Y. dep.—all banks	2,500,823	2,429,916
Cash reserve, all banks	545,816	527,514
C. c. cash to deposits	21.18	21.79

*Estimated on basis of returns thus far available. In numbers are given as of first of each month. Bank figures are averages of four weeks of the month.

BONDS OF SMALL DENOMINATIONS ARE IN REQUEST

NEW YORK—Announcement that Southern Pacific has exchanged another \$200,000 terminal 4 per cent bonds of the \$1000 denomination for a like amount of \$100 bonds is only superficial evidence that demand for the smaller denomination was not so heavy as expected. To date \$1,121,000 of the \$100 denomination have been returned by European bankers for exchange into the larger denomination.

The smaller unit of bond was issued, as it was thought that many small investors abroad would welcome the opportunity to purchase the obligation of a first-class American railroad. A large number of \$100 bonds were sold and probably a considerable portion of those returned at this time are bonds gradually accumulated by small buyers and then exchanged for larger denominations for convenience.

This exchange has been going on for almost a year and in the meantime Paris has purchased a \$50,000,000 Central Pacific 4 per cent issue guaranteed by the Southern Pacific, the bankers requesting that the entire issue be delivered in the \$100 denomination. The exchange referred to above, therefore, does not mean that the \$100 or 500 franc bond has lost favor with French bankers, at least. It is unquestionably the best vehicle for reaching the deposit box of the real French investor, the small but steady saver who has made France so largely the banker of the continent.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	CHICAGO & GREAT WESTERN	INCREASE
January	\$843,698	\$107,041
Total operating revenue	6,880	131,265
Operating deficit	1,197	3,729
Other income	4,208	148,256
Total income	2,290	70,592
Charges, taxes	227,590	208,828
Deficit	7,622,250	70,592
From July 1—		
Total operating revenue	1,909,738	97,929
Net revenue	1,904	17,750
Other income	1,904	17,750
Total income	1,904	17,750
Charges, taxes	1,904	17,750
Surplus	398,033	201,100

	CHICAGO & ALTON	INCREASE
Fourth week February	\$242,634	\$56,464
Month February	1,141,508	104,513
From July 1—	10,111,496	134,689

	TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN	INCREASE
Fourth week February	\$97,174	\$19,850
Month February	396,711	30,282
From July 1—	2,036,869	117,577

	DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC	INCREASE
January	\$200,348	\$102
Operating revenue	6,323	97,311
Net revenue	6,323	16,558
From July 1—		
Operating revenue	1,829,514	70,142
Net revenue	521,164	104,176
Other income	1,215,354	116,963
Total income	1,736,518	221,139
Charges, taxes	1,215,354	116,963
Surplus	521,164	104,176

	MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SALT LAKE	INCREASE
Fourth week February	\$311,451	\$115,267
Month February	1,801,644	181,644
From July 1—	17,514,069	2,580,205

	CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE	INCREASE

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

SIR EDWARD GREY DENIES SCHEME FOR SHELVE SUFFRAGE

British Government Will Stand by Pledge to Accept Amendment to Reform Bill So as to Give Women Votes

POSITION IS DEFINED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At a recent meeting held in Manchester under the auspices of the Manchester Liberal Federation, Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs, made an interesting speech in which, after giving a summary of the government's foreign policy and dealing with such topics as the necessity for maintaining a margin of naval strength, the coal trade crisis, home rule and the insurance bill, he concluded by referring to the franchise reform.

He had promised, he said, before he came, to answer two or three questions on that subject. These questions he intended to answer to the best of his ability, if not to everybody's satisfaction. The first question was this:

"Can Sir Edward Grey assure us that the government will introduce no measure dealing with franchise reform other than the proposed reform bill, open to an amendment by which women should be included, during the present session?"

Assurance Not Possible

Nobody, said Sir Edward Grey, could give an assurance of that kind on behalf of the government without consulting his colleagues. But the promise of the government had been that in any measure of franchise reform which means an alteration and extension of the suffrage there shall be an opportunity of putting votes for women into the government bill, and that being put into the government bill it would be treated henceforth as part of the government measure.

The second question was: "Considering the strenuous agitation of the last seven years for votes for women, the success of which is shown in the big majority in the House of Commons, why is the reform bill for men only when there has been no agitation for more votes for men?"

To this Sir Edward Grey gave three answers. First, he said, the government is divided in opinion on the subject of woman suffrage. Secondly, he had not yet seen the provisions of the bill, and, therefore, was unable to make any statement about what the scope of it would be when introduced.

Thirdly, he did not regard it as a reform bill for men only, for, though it was introduced as such, it would be introduced under the express condition that the House of Commons be entitled to turn it from a reform bill for men into a reform bill for men and women, too, if the House of Commons were of that opinion. With regard to the third question:

Referendum Opposed

"What is the government's attitude on the referendum? Will the government, as a government, resist any attempt to add a referendum clause to the bill?"

Sir Edward Grey said that he could not say what the government as a government on that point would do. Personally he did not think it would be fair to submit the question of votes for women to a referendum of an electorate of men, and he should oppose such a referendum.

"Then," continued the foreign secretary, "I am asked: 'At what point of the session will the question of votes for women be raised?' 'Well, I do not yet know. Again I am asked: 'Is it true, as the Globe puts it, the franchise proposals will be relegated to a place in the session where they will stand little or no chance of escaping the massacre of the innocents?' 'That is certainly not the intention of the government, and I do not know that the Globe is the place in which I should look for government inspirations. If I understand the question aright, it is founded upon an apprehension that the government might introduce a reform bill upon a woman suffrage amendment so late in the session that they could not proceed with it, and having so introduced it they might count that as an opportunity for woman suffrage. That would be quite unfair and, in any case, the promise which the government made about the conciliation bill holds good."

ELLIS GRIFFITH APPOINTED NEW UNDER SECRETARY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Ellis Griffith, K. C., M. P., has been appointed parliamentary under secretary of state to the home department in place of C. F. G. Masterman, M. P. This appointment does not necessitate a by-election; Mr. Griffith, however, will resign the chairmanship of the Welsh parliamentary party. The vacant position, it is believed, will be offered to Sir D. Brynmor Jones, M. P.

LONDON EMIGRANTS PREFER AUSTRALIA, IS REPORT OF BOARD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Central Unemployed Body for London Emigrants gave a report on their work during the past year. It seems that there is a distinct preference for Australia or New Zealand, but, during the last 12 months, 46 families have been sent to Canada out of a total of 835 cases emigrated by the body. Many of these have been placed in agricultural work at Winnipeg, and according to reports received they appear to be doing well.

A number of young men have been sent to the government training farm at Windsor, New South Wales, where after a period of training, they are placed in situations upon farms. The training lasts for about three months, and the emigrants are able to learn all branches of agricultural work. The British Immigration League, which has branches at Sydney, Adelaide and Perth, have been most active in finding openings for applicants and in taking care of emigrants upon arriving in the country.

Emigrants to Australia have been distributed throughout New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland and Victoria. Most, however, have settled in the first three states named. There is always a good demand for skilled artisans. There seems to be a difficulty in obtaining berthing accommodation on the steamers for the emigrants, and also of getting housing accommodation. During the year, however, an anonymous donor in Australia offered a sum of £6000 for the purpose of contributing £6 per hand towards the passage money of single men emigrating to New South Wales, on the sole condition that a fair proportion of these sent would be ex-soldiers or reservists.

Of this amount the central body have been able to obtain £1122 and it is proposed to utilize this sum in the establishment of an immigrants reception depot at Sydney, where families could be boarded on landing in the country. Apparently economic conditions in Australia are in advance of those in Canada for the settler. In Australia emigrants are able to settle down at once and begin to earn good wages, but in Canada, where the conditions of employment are not so regular, and the cost of living higher, this is generally impossible. The central body have found it necessary to reduce the age limit for New Zealand, since youths accustomed to town life find it difficult to settle down in the lonely farms in the country.

OPTION ON SITE FOR UNIVERSITY GIVEN IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Duke of Bedford has granted an option to purchase four plots of land, covering an area of nearly two and a half acres near the British Museum, as a possible site for the London University, which is at present housed at the Imperial Institute in South Kensington. The option will expire on March 25.

KEIR HARDIE APPEAL TO FRENCH MINERS LIKELY TO BE LOST

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The question of the solidarity of labor has been brought into prominence here by the coal strike in England. There is not, perhaps, a great deal of resemblance between syndicalism and trade unionism; as a matter of fact the two things are rather antithetical in their tendencies. At the same time they both represent the claims which labor is engaged in adumbrating against capital; and as a result of this Keir Hardie recently arrived in Paris with a view to inducing the continental miners either to strike or to diminish their output in sympathy with the miners of the United Kingdom.

Syndicalism has not penetrated to Belgium, nor has it yet made itself felt in Germany. Mr. Hardie therefore was perhaps on commoner ground in his appeal to the miners of Belgium and Germany than to those of France. What their reply to him would be it was impossible to say, but the reply of the French miners was not very likely to be more than sympathetic. The fact was that the French miners had themselves decided against a strike on their own account, and had resolved in preference to attempt to use every parliamentary weapon at their disposal.

Mr. Hardie went, consequently, at an unfortunate moment. If the miners of France did not think it wise to indulge in a strike on their own account, they were not likely to permit themselves to engage in one out of consideration for the miners of another country, no matter what their sympathies might be. The consequence was that Keir Hardie was scarcely likely to succeed either in promoting a strike or in lessening the output of the French mines at the present moment.

NEW GUINEA HILL MEN ARE FOUND PRIMITIVE



(Photo taken specially for the Monitor)

Village of the most primitive known tribe of mountain dwellers in New Guinea

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Before the Cambridge Anthropological Society recently Mr. Williamson gave an account of a native tribe discovered by him in the mountainous interior of New Guinea, at Mafoula.

The interest of his work lay in the fact that these people are the most primitive yet studied in New Guinea. They are a negro race, that is a race of the pigmy population scattered throughout the Malay region and the western Pacific, mixed with Papuan and Melanesian blood.

Among their primitive characters may be mentioned the absence of totemism and primitive nature of their art. No curves are to be found in any of their patterns, which consist simply of straight lines, zigzags and spots. The absence of any form of decoration on their houses is also conspicuous.

Their communities consist of several villages and two or three clans, each clan having its own chief. The chief has neither personal nor judicial authority. Before he can take any important action public opinion must be with him.

Next in rank to the chiefs are the sub-chiefs and then follow the aristocracy. These are not officers of any kind but merely the leading people of the clan; sometimes every member of a village thinks himself a leading man.

A village consists of two rows of houses facing each other, and at each end a clubhouse, which is a living house for bachelors. The chief has his own clubhouse and here any visitor arriving at the village will be put up. The hooting of the clubhouse is characteristic. The entrance lies between the hood of the roof and the high platform of rafters in front of the house and is often so small that it is necessary to enter in a crawling position.

Among less primitive characters may be mentioned the absence of any trace of mother right or descent in the female



(Photo taken specially for the Monitor)

THE CLUBHOUSE OF CHIEF

line. The right of property descends in the male line, and never under any circumstances can a woman be a chief.

In every village may be seen lines of tall poles used in the feasts to hang up food and other objects. In one village about once in 20 years the whole community invites one other community to a feast at which peculiar rites are performed and the guests are entertained with the flesh of domestic pigs which they carry away and eat in their own villages.

A second feast follows somewhat later when the wild pig is killed and eaten in the village in which the feast is held. It is hoped that the study of other negro tribes may throw more light on the meaning of the habits of this primitive people.

CALCUTTA OPPOSITION TO REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL IS ABATING

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—It seems fairly evident that people in Calcutta are settling down to the new order of things, and that the agitation in favor of the retention of Calcutta as the capital of India is neither very widespread nor vigorous.

The Bengali newspapers are chiefly exercised with regard to the boundaries of the new Bengal and urge the inclusion in the reconstituted provinces of one or two districts which, according to the changes announced in the King-Emperor's speech at the durbar, will now lie beyond its confines.

The appointment of Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael as first Governor of Bengal appears to commend itself to the Bengal journals, apparently on account of the kindly speeches which he has made in Madras. The European community on the other hand appear to know little about the new Governor and consequently are not inclined to express either approval or disapproval of his appointment.

FRENCH MACHINE PUT TOGETHER IN 10 TO 11 MINUTES

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—In the course of the experiments which are being made to provide the French army with portable aeroplanes, a Nieuport monoplane was packed on an army wagon and taken for three hours along the road and for two hours across country.

It was then put together, and in a little less than 11 minutes the aviator Weymann mounted the machine and flew off. The portable Blériot monoplane has already passed the required tests, and in a few weeks' time experiments will be carried out with Sommer and Farman machines of a portable nature.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY IS TOLD OF GEOLOGY OF CANARY ISLANDS

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ire.—A lecture was delivered under the auspices of Dublin University Biological and Experimental Science Association in the graduate memorial building upon "The Canary Islands," with special reference to their geological aspect, by William A. Traill, M. A., engineer of the Giant's Causeway electric tramway, and formerly of the geological survey of Ireland.

The chief exports of the Canary islands, said the lecturer, are potatoes, which often mature in two months after planting; bananas, tomatoes and oranges.

The flora of the islands was then described and illustrated by lantern slides showing the "dragon tree," which attains the age of 3000 years, the euphorbia, aloes and cactus plants upon which the insect, the "cochineal," lives and feeds. The value of the cochineal, that is for use as a dye, exported in one year was £700,000, but by the introduction of the aniline dyes this industry was destroyed.

The lecturer then dealt with the geology of the islands, explaining that they were entirely of volcanic origin, piled up from the bottom of an ocean 12,000 feet deep, eruption after eruption heaping up lava, first on the sea bottom, then up to the sea-level, then up to the summit of the "Peak of Teneriffe," giving erupted rocks of over 24,000 feet in thickness.

Small mountains, 500 feet high, called "cinder heaps" would be thrown up in 24 hours composed of calcined lava in a black gravel of particles about the size of peas as the first indication, usually followed later on by the white hot molten lava welling up and flowing out as rivers of liquid fire.

The lecturer then gave a graphic description of his excursion into the "caldera" or crater of La Palma which is reputed to be the second largest crater in the world, being four and three quarter miles across. The inside of this crater was a beautiful forest of pine trees, pinus canariensis.

FRANCE AS RESORT OF TOURIST IS AIM

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The Touring Club of France has been endeavoring to attract tourists to some of the less-known parts of France, which rival in beauty of scenery some of the better-known Swiss resorts. The club has exerted its energies toward the betterment of the roads, and last summer an unbroken highway from Lake Geneva to the Mediterranean was opened to the public. It passes through some of the most picturesque parts of the Dauphine.

The club is now turning its attention to the Pyrenees, and it is hoped that uninterrupted communications will be opened up between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

CADETS IN AUSTRALIA LEARN RIFLE-SHOOTING

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—In accordance with the provisions of the commonwealth defense act, under which all male inhabitants of Australia who are British subjects and not specially exempted are liable for military or naval training, the compulsory training of cadets commenced on July 1, 1911.

On that date over 10,000 lads in South Australia actually entered upon their military duties under the charge of the area officers and the noncommissioned officers of the instructional staff. These youths are now being put through their musketry course, which must be completed before June 30 next.

Each year as the lads reach the age of 18 years they are passed into the ranks of the citizen forces; and all boys attaining the age of 14 years come under the operation of the defense act. The registration of these latter has recently been proceeding.

From the age of 12 to 14 years the boys are liable to serve in the junior cadets, and from 14 to 18 years in the senior cadets, and from 18 to 26 years in the citizen forces. The 10,000 cadets now in training are lads who attained the ages of 14, 15, 16 or 17 years during 1911. The actual training of the boys who will attain the age of 14 years during the present year will begin on

SOUTH AUSTRALIA NEEDS IMMIGRANT

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Mr. Peake, the premier, and the Liberals generally have announced their intention of pursuing an active policy with a view to the encouragement of suitable immigrants. That there is plenty room for these was shown in the evidence which Mr. Bannigan, the government inspector of factories, recently gave before the shortage of labor commission.

In 22 trades, he pointed out, there was a scarcity of 2000 skilled operatives, and work could be found at once for 975 men, 135 youths, 728 adult females and 279 girls.

GERMANY AND ITALY ALSO RUSSIA FAVOR POLICY OF AUSTRIA

(Special to the Monitor)

Count Leopold Berchtold Is Standing by Maintenance of the "Triple"—Turkey May Be the Most Affected

EXPECT NO CHANGE

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA—The appointment of Count Leopold Berchtold has been received with favor, not only by the other members of the triple alliance but by the Russian government.

The new minister has not been long in making it perfectly clear that he stands by Count Aehrenthal's policy with respect to the maintenance of the "Triple." Count Aehrenthal, he writes, in announcing his own appointment, always looked on the triple alliance as the pivot of his policy, and his loyalty to this policy gained him the entire confidence of his country's allies.

This policy Count Berchtold accepts as his own, and the declaration has perhaps won for him a warm response from the Italian foreign minister, the Marquis di San Giuliano. The reply of the German chancellor is apparently as warm as that of the Italian foreign minister, and this is perhaps not surprising when it is realized that the Kaiser has never faltered in his efforts to hold together the triple alliance. It is probably Austria herself who has shown the least desire to preserve that instrument, and consequently the declarations of Count Berchtold have naturally given extreme satisfaction in Rome and in Berlin.

The position of Russia is, of course, somewhat different. As the ally of France, Russia finds herself, at all events on paper, compelled to watch with extreme care the political symptoms in Vienna. Nevertheless, Count Berchtold is a persona grata at St. Petersburg, where he was for some time ambassador, and will undoubtedly be better fitted than any other Austrian minister to take advantage of the overtures recently made by the Russian government during the visit of the Grand Duke Andreas to Vienna.

The government most affected by the Russo-Austrian rapprochement is undoubtedly that of Constantinople. Certain papers seem to regard any drawing together of the cabinets of St. Petersburg and Vienna with suspicion.

The Tanin, however, regards the only possible result of negotiations between the two powers as an agreement in favor of the status quo, and expresses a hope that no attempt will be made to put pressure on the Sultan's government with respect to any arrangement with Italy in Tripoli.

As a matter of fact, it is extremely doubtful, even if Turkey were pressed to do so, whether the Porte could succeed in inducing the Arabs to slacken in their resistance to the Italian invasion.

NEW HONGKONG GOVERNOR WILL BE SIR F. H. MAY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Sir F. H. May, K. C. M. G., governor of Fiji and high commissioner for the western Pacific, has been appointed governor of Hongkong; and Sir E. B. Sweet-Escot, K. C. M. G., governor of the Leeward islands, has been appointed to the governorship thus vacated by Sir F. H. May. Both appointments will take effect on the transfer of Sir F. Lugard to the governorship of southern and northern Nigeria.

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SIR J. H. A. MACDONALD DESCRIBES THE IDEAL ROAD OF THE FUTURE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In these days of heavy traffic special interest attaches to the lecture delivered at the royal institution by Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, a member of the road board, on "The Road; Past, Present and Future."

The problem before them, he said, was to discover the best method by which a road could be constructed so that its surface would not be broken up by the traffic passing over it, a road which would neither form puddle holes nor exude mud to clog the vehicles and create thick dust when the weather was dry. That such a road was practicable might be seen from the Thames embankment, a road formerly avoided as being one of the worst in the country, but now used by some 1600 vehicles an hour.

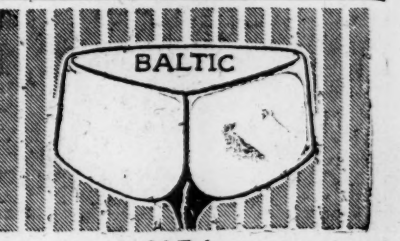
One thing they all agreed upon was, he said, that in the road of the future whatever kind of stone was used, that stone should be held together so that it might indeed be said to form a crust. Experience showed that such a road would remain sound. The question which next presented itself was the advisability of providing an elastic carpet to lay between the vehicle and the heavy crust.

What they wanted for the exposed surface of the road was some material which, while resilient and yielding to the traffic, would yet retain its form and surface. Bitumen, he went on to explain, had been found to be capable of being twisted without fracture and when freed of slowly resuming its shape. With such a material laid on the top of the main road crust and integrated with it there was reason to expect that a practically permanent road crust would be provided, the upper protecting sheet being remade and relaid as required. There was no reason to believe that this ideal road of the future need be a costly one; on the contrary, it was probable that there would be little or no increase in the cost of maintenance and probably, in some cases, there might be an actual decrease.

SULTAN OF SILA YIELDS TO FRENCH

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Bakht, the Sultan of Sila, having made his submission, Colonel Largeau commanding the French forces in the Chad district, has occupied his capital, Gao Beida, and is taking measures to suppress the slave trade and to insure the safety of travelers passing through Sila territory on their way between Egypt and Wadai.



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THE HOME FORUM

ADVANTAGE OF GOOD DICTION

ANOTHER of the many people who hold a brief for English as a delightfully singable language seems to be Charles Santley, the famous English tenor. He finds that people who speak English do it badly, careless of many letters, slighting syllables; and that if they wish to sing the language effectively they need chiefly to correct bad habits in ordinary speech. He cites the case of an actor, a German, who spoke English with an appreciable foreign accent in ordinary conversation, yet when performing on the stage with other English-speaking actors in a play of Shakespeare, the foreigner was better understood by the audience than the English actors. This is because he had to take some pains with his English, was conscious of the word structure, uttered the letters frankly and roundly, made the syllables distinct and laid real stress on the accented syllables.

More About Food Prices

After all, \$10 will purchase more food than is usually supposed in this time of general complaint about prices. A woman started out the other day to stock her larder. She took with her \$25 for the purpose, willing to spend all if necessary, but hoping to save something, says a writer in the Baltimore Sun. She bought a bill of goods that covered three sheets of the clerk's notebook. It comprised all the essentials, such as flour, sugar, vinegar, pepper, salt, bacon, oatmeal, soap, lard, herring, peas, beans, rice, tomatoes, soups, matches and a few luxuries like olives, sardines, asparagus, catsup, orange marmalade, preserved figs, camembert cheese—and the bill was \$9.98. In other words, with the exception of meat, food which would sustain the family for more than three weeks cost that amount—not a great sum as conditions go.

Striking Comparison

The enormous energy required to propel a fast modern steamship was forcibly illustrated by John Heck, a Glasgow engineer, in a speech at the annual dinner of the Scottish staff of Lloyd's Register. Reckoning the strength of 12 men to be equal to one horsepower, he pointed out that it would require \$40,000 men to produce the 70,000 horsepower developed by the engines of the Cunard steamer Lusitania. If the men were to work on an eight-hour schedule, it would take an army of 2,520,000, or more than all the men in Scotland, to drive the vessel across the Atlantic at her usual rate of speed.—Indianapolis News.

Too many people waste time wondering why they're not loved instead of wondering why they don't love.—"For Goodness Sake."

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

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TOWN BAND ON ISLE OF THE ANTILLES



CITIZEN PLAYERS OF MONTEGO BAY, JAMAICA

THE Citizens Association band of Montego Bay, Jamaica, is something of which the town may well be proud. Three years ago most of these players knew music only as they had caught it here and there by ear. They have been trained and encouraged to study till now they take engagements all about the island and do what is considered creditable work. It would seem as if a southland should indeed be a place of music, and no doubt these players have in many instances proved a native gift for the lovely art which men picked at random in a different community might not have displayed.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH POETRY

A LECTURE entitled "The English and French Attitudes Towards Poetry Contrasted" was recently delivered before the Royal Society of Literature in London by Dr. M. A. Gerthwohl, professor of comparative literature to the society. The lecturer began by stating that no doubt existed anywhere as to the preeminence of Shakespeare as an English poet, or of Goethe as a German. In France, however, if the average intelligent Frenchman were asked to name the greatest poets his country had produced, he would certainly reply that Victor Hugo came first, while as to the second some would say Moliere, some Lamartine, others Musset, others again La Fontaine.

For himself, said Dr. Gerthwohl, he regarded Alfred de Vigny and Leconte de Lisle as France's greatest world-poets, though few Frenchmen of the present day would agree with him. The curious preference given by French people to La Fontaine and Alfred de Musset and Victor Hugo, he ascribed to the fact that the mass of educated Frenchmen demanded of their poets very much what Englishmen demanded of their novelists—a romantic picture of life, not too highly colored, nor too philosophical, with normal emotions and sound rhetoric, in fact, a mirror of themselves. As a nation the French had little inclination for the creation or exploration of the world beyond. First and foremost they required their poet to be sociable.

Dr. Gerthwohl then proceeded to denounce Matthew Arnold's comparisons between famous extracts from the best English poets and comparatively obscure and often irrelevant and unfair quotations from the French. Arnold, he said, practically denied the existence of truly great poetry in France, and many people accepting this sweeping assertion as true, had thus come to doubt that the French nation had the genius for high poetry. The lecturer then demolished this false doctrine by numerous extracts from the great French writers, saying that in the poetry of France the musical element, on the whole, overshadowed the pictorial, consequently, to be fully enjoyed it often required to be read aloud. In conclusion, Dr. Gerthwohl contrasted Corneille with Crashaw, his English contemporary, and compared the works of Hugo and Lamartine with those of Milton, Shelley and Wordsworth.

Now and Then

"I doubt," said W. D. Howells to a New York Sun correspondent lately, "whether life in general today is as intense and as specialized as it is the habit to call it. Outside of the cities there are the same quiet communities where the current of affairs goes on as it did years ago."

"Even in New York there are many, many persons who are living tranquilly and much as their fathers did. As for the life of leisurely scholarly attainments, I doubt if it was quite as beautiful as it is pictured. And anyway, the youths of today study the classics at the universities just as their grandfathers did."

"At least the same subjects are in the curriculum. It was always the exceptional boy that really mastered them. He did it because he wanted to; because his tastes lay that way. I think the same thing is true of boys today."

One thing that Mr. Howells wrote about Oliver Wendell Holmes might be used with effect about himself. "The secret of the man who is universally interesting," he said, "is that he is universally interested."

Bravely hold thy course. Let virtue teach thee firmly to pursue. The gradual paths of an aspiring change. —Shelley.

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INITIATIVE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE dictionary's definition of the word initiative is in part, "the power or right of commencing." The experiences of those who understand aright show God's actual presence and activity in hope and right desire.

It must be conceded that with God is the sole right and power of governing, hence man's faintest fluttering desire toward the good and true is already "God with him." The simplicity and magnitude of this spiritual fact bring, when recognized, great peace and comfort. To the thought uninitiated in the Science of Christianity the hope and desire for good may seem to spring from the human breast, but this is not the case. Limiting human sense may call hope and right desire faltering and capable of destruction whereas from a divine plane of understanding they are seen to be spiritually bestowed, inseparable from the great ever-present, ever-loving "I am." Paul earnestly sought to convey to the Athenians this true sense of God's nearness when he said "that they should seek the Lord, if haply they might feel after Him, and find Him, though He be not far from any one of us."

The gain of this perception that the presence of God in the form of hope and desire for the pure and good is not the product of an improving selfhood but is an awakening recognition to present spiritual reality—God—is a most important one. This assurance becomes a safe mental abode, one of the "many mansions" in our Father's house. No

one can fail to progress in spiritual things who accepts hope and right desire as God with him. Like the ray of light which can be traced from its terminus to its source, the sun, so can the end and origin of every spiritual desire be found in God. Never to be without hope and pure desire is never to be without God. The light entering through the tiniest aperture in the cave is not separated from all light, neither are the qualities of hope and desire for good separated from the parent-Mind, God. In the text-book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary

Whistler's Interiors

Whistler's ideas of interior decoration should find many interested readers as they are set forth in an article in the Century. He used, for example, plain white muslin curtains most often, of course with shades, and he liked large windows. It was his idea that to put heavy furniture and tapestries into small rooms was ridiculous. The beauty of old medieval castles was that the pieces of furniture were comparatively few and beautifully proportioned to the spaces of the rooms and halls. So he never used the monstrous plush upholsteries that speak chiefly of dollars. He used to say that if one wished to lounge he should go to bed. His furniture was all simple, but beautifully arranged in his room space.

There exists a big blue screen he designed for his own rooms, showing the Battersea bridge, the subject of one of his most famous paintings, and Chelsea church with a gold moon in the sky. There is also a cabinet that he designed that had place in the primrose room which he exhibited at Paris in 1878. The decoration is a peacock motive, worked out in yellow and gold.

Toward the end he preferred the furniture he called empire, though pieces of it were of other dates. The white and gold went well with the walls and floor and hangings. There was little of it. His extravagance was in detail. He ate off blue and white, which he not only collected, but wanted to design for Murray Marks. Whistler had beautiful silver, chosen for form, not rarity.

America's Strangest Homes

The American school of archeology at Santa Fe, N. Mex., is doing a great work uncovering and restoring the prehistoric homes of the canons and hills of that section. A large party of students of western universities have been engaged in this work for three years, and they are finding a marvelous showing of reminders of a race that built extensive villages, with great communal houses and ceremonial places. Some of the houses had over a thousand rooms each, and were built with great solidity. The cave homes were inaccessible to the enemy, and were dug out of the steep sides of the canons. In an old palace of Santa Fe a great museum of the relics of these people who built the strangest homes in America is being made.—Leslies.

March

The pussy willow and the hazel knot, The bluebird and the robin, what rings true; I trust to stuff, and let the whiners go. Bravo! Bluff March, I swing my hat to you. —John Vance Cheney.

The pure in heart shall see God wherever they turn their eyes.—Lowell.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

German Courtesy

The German has not only been taught the outer courtesies, but he has a kindness of heart and instinctive consideration for others which make his formalities of real value. The man who appears to have a fund of "small change and valueless attentions is the same man who will go miles out of his way to do you a favor tomorrow."

Only a few weeks ago I was traveling in the same train with a young lieutenant, whose smooth and graceful manners had more than once aroused my suspicion. He was got up in his new and finest uniform, he had on spotless white kid gloves, he looked, in fact, the very dandy.

The train was very full, and presently a peasant fellow came in with his basket of vegetables, and looked about helplessly, treading on everybody's toes in the meantime. I looked on my military neighbor and waited for the storm. The dandy rose, saluted gravely, offered the weary peasant his seat, and went and stood outside. This is only one example of the many I will not cite for fear of being unnecessarily tiresome. I only assert that foreigners can enjoy German courtesy—it is genuine.—From "My German Year."

Cherries and the Roselle

A modern historian has declared that more important for Italy than the oriental conquests of Lucullus was his importation from the east of the cherry. Perhaps a place may be found in history for F. J. Webster, United States horticulturist in the Philippines, who has successfully introduced from Hawaii a tropical fruit called the roselle, says the Indianapolis Star. In Australia the same fruit is being used for making jam. It is said to resemble the cranberry. From Africa Mr. Webster has brought the carissa, a thorny hedge plant with red berries that can be used for preserve.

Some Hard Words

Why does "villain" make so much trouble for the spelling classes? There is no radical difference between the way it is spelled and the way it is pronounced, yet in a recent test that included 100 common words, 92 out of 112 high school pupils misspelled it. "Measure" was the only word of the hundred that all the pupils spelled correctly. "Excel," "separate," "breathe," "privilege," "victuals" and "disappoint" worked sad havoc, as usual, but "villain" was a villain indeed, and since there was no one to spell him, "he still pursued."—Youths Companion.

Picture Puzzle



What boy's name?

ANSWER TO HIDDEN LAUNDRY ARTICLES
Starch, soap, tub, iron.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, March 7, 1912

Tests of Fame

THE people of the United States never have taken as seriously as did its projectors the Hall of Fame at New York University. Nevertheless, it has registered in more ways than one a representative verdict that always will be taken into account in making up the estimate of Americans upon their nationals; and the structure, with its tablets and busts, is worth journeying to see and will gain in attractiveness as the years go by. A new balloting for "immortals" takes place this year, and the administrators of the scheme announce changes in the method of selection which seem sensible. Up to the present time the class of electors chosen from state officials and justices has had undue power, inasmuch as all states, however sparse in population and cultural resources, have had equal representation. Hereafter in this class there will be district representation, with adjacent states grouped. In the future, so far as possible, authority to select nominees in the fifteen classes of eligibles will rest in the hands of men of the same calling or those allied to it. But as there are only seven classes of electors for fifteen classes of nominees, even this plan is far from ideal. Thus, names of musicians, painters, sculptors, philanthropists and reformers are to be passed upon by electors who are editors; and preachers, theologians and miscellaneous candidates are to be judged in the first instance by presidents of universities and colleges. The wonder is that while about it the administrators have not markedly enlarged the circle of electors. University and college presidents, professors of history and of the natural sciences, editors, authors and judges of the courts are only a partial jury and do not fully represent the critical resources of the American democracy in men fitted to pass judgment as to who among men and women of the past are famous and who are not. The capacity to weigh causes in the courts is not the same duty as appraising men of action, poets and inventors and social benefactors. Hitherto there has been an undue conservative and rational element in the electorate, and insufficient recognition of persons blessed with insight in matters of faith, imagination and feeling. For, as has been said, "fame may or may not represent what men were; but it represents what humanity needs them to have been."

Incidentally, it is interesting to note the standard of fame which the 100 electors will have in mind as the list of 200 nominees is laid before them next May. It reads thus: "The condition of being much talked about, chiefly in a good sense; or reputation from great achievements."

Progress of the Cuban Republic

NEARLY ten years ago, when Cuba was set free, greater things were expected of her people than they were capable of performing; disappointment ensued in this country and, perhaps, elsewhere, when these expectations were not realized. Not all that Cuba, as a free country and a republic, might do has up to this day been done, and yet if the decade in the island be surveyed calmly and broadly it will be found that, all things considered, Cuba has made excellent headway. This may be said, too, without taking into account what the United States has done for her in an administrative way. Of course, if the improvements carried out under American occupancy be included in the measurement of Cuban progress, it becomes possible to say at once that the island has undergone in some very important respects what amounts to a metamorphosis. But this would not be satisfying to thinking people. What is desirable is that the progress of Cuba shall be measured by the achievements of her own people.

On the whole, since the 20th of May, 1902, when the island became autonomous, there has been a steady gain; and this statement applies to the character of the people fully as much as to their material condition. Growth of industry and commerce has been very pronounced. Foreign trade has doubled. Instead of a balance against this island of over \$25,000,000, as was the case in 1899, it had in 1910 a balance of over \$43,000,000 in its favor. Its internal trade has grown correspondingly. Development of its resources has been great in the last five years. This fact of itself speaks volumes for the moral uplift of the people, because the development that has been going on, and is now going on, would not have been possible unless foreign capital felt assurance of national stability.

Cuba has had its setbacks; it is not improbable that it will have some more of them, but there is no reason to think they will be sufficient to break down the confidence that is felt in this country with regard to the self-governing qualities of the people. The United States exercises a steady influence over the affairs of its little neighbor, and it may be necessary that this influence shall be exercised periodically with some show of real authority during the next ten years or so; but it is beginning to look very much as if Cuba would need less and less corrective attention as time goes on.

Irish Players Say Farewell

THE players from the Abbey theater, Dublin, who, with Lady Gregory as patroness and playwright, came to the United States late last year, are now on the high seas eager for a sight of native land and yet with a place in their hearts, they say, for the generous hosts and candid critics whom they are leaving behind. They opened and closed their tour in Boston, with its large Irish-American population; and for sentimental reasons, no doubt, have for this venerable town more of an affection than for some of the younger cities that came later in the tour. From first to last the record of the trip has been one of conquest of patrons competent to appreciate the histrionic ideals of the company and the lessons that its players have to teach. In several of the cities, conspicuously so in Philadelphia, there has been collision with a hostile element, whose animosity was directed chiefly against the plays of Synge, but also was displayed against the company as a unit. Fortunately, nowhere has this eddy of attack been able to alter the current of favor with which the best theater-going public has surrounded the company and swept it on to a striking professional and satisfying pecuniary success. From an educational point of view the tour has had a most wholesome effect, teaching the possibilities achievable with

a repertory company using methods that emphasize personality and not accouterments and properties. Upon managers and actors the lesson has been impressed that only by such team-play, such subordination of player to general effect and such variation of roles can results as artistic be attained. No company of the best trained French players visiting America ever has done as much to drive these lessons home.

Early in the tour Mr. Yeats did the speaking for the company at all sorts of functions, social and educational. After his return home early in the year, Lady Gregory took up the duty, and she has done it with a success even surpassing his. Americans seem greatly to admire the wit, sense, adaptability and versatility of this vigorous representative of the Irish literati. Such counsel as she has given about methods of establishing and managing theaters has all been of a kind to hasten experiments, for she is as sensible as she is witty. If she has more faith in the sectional, i. e., distinctively local, theater than most Americans have, it is because she underestimates the forces that steadily tend to eliminate differences of the kind. Like Zangwill with his "Melting Pot," she has been deeply impressed with the dramatic material that is latent in the race-fusion process of America. There are some of Lady Gregory's admirers who wish that she would stay in the States long enough to gather material for a play dealing with the present situation in New England arising from mingling of Celt with Saxon, and Jew with both.

AT THIS time, when most maritime nations of the old world and the new are getting ready to increase their business with the west coast of South America, it comes rather as a surprise that two countries in that region, Chile and Peru, are becoming estranged commercially. Peru has for some time been a good customer of the United States, and American exports to the southern republic are continually increasing. But this fact is not responsible for the evident intention of Peruvians to lessen their imports from the sister state to the south. The obvious interpretation that is to be placed upon the recent slump in business between the two countries is that the vexatious boundary dispute is to blame.

Great nations some time ago learned that no matter what may come between certain countries for diplomatic adjustment it does not pay to decrease commercial relationship. Rather has it been made evident that when some international question calls for delicate handling financiers and business men endeavor to bring about an understanding. It would seem to be the proper course for both Chile and Peru not to let the border problem interfere seriously with their trade relations, lest other nations, with an eye single to their own commercial opportunities, may reap the benefit of the contention.

In the present instance, apparently, Peru is considering itself the aggrieved party and refuses to buy of Chile, although that country in times past has sent large quantities of foodstuffs to the northern nation. Peru is naturally more of a consumer than a purveyor. The region is largely one of mining activity. Now certain articles that have been brought from Chile are purchased in Italy. But it is a matter of regret that anything should be allowed to interrupt that neighborliness which, between nations, often finds its fullest expression in reciprocal business intercourse.

Good actors are out of employment in Chicago, partly as a result of a determined effort on the part of the people to find entertainment without the aid of the ticket scalper and partly as a result of a decision on the part of the public not to accept the kind of dramatic entertainment that has recently been offered them.

INDIANAPOLIS is putting on an entire new dress of street signs, and they are so attractive that the oldest residents do not feel like turning their corners without consulting them.

ALL the firearms seized by the New York police are being dumped into the ocean. The only drawback to this is that the police are restricted in their seizures.

The Core of the Egg Question

TAKING it generally, there is probably no more loosely-conducted industry in the country than the egg and poultry business. Broadly speaking, it is not managed as a business at all. It is something that attaches itself to the farm as a mere incident, "something for the women to look after," when they have time; even from them it often receives little thought or attention; its surplus product is gathered and sent to market in a haphazard way, and yet the individual poultry yard contributes toward a traffic amounting in the United States alone to \$620,000,000 annually.

The poor handling of eggs has resulted in enormous losses, and the subject has for some time past been receiving the attention of the bureau of animal industry. A possible solution of the problem was reached through the recommendation that associations of egg buyers be formed. The experiment was tried in Kansas, with the cooperation of the state authorities, of fixing prices on a quality basis only. It is held that this has resulted in a great improvement, and, according to an authority, "the best evidence of its success is seen in the fact that the movement has now spread into other states."

There has in recent years been a great increase in the number of egg and poultry farms, and many grocers are now making a specialty of their products. They take, especially at first, a considerable risk in doing so, as to most people eggs are eggs, and it is difficult to obtain a higher price for those guaranteed to be fresh than for those simply said to be so. One of the suppliers of some of the richest people in a neighboring city is quoted as saying that he would lose most of his trade should he charge the prices that would enable him to handle the skillfully managed egg-farm product. The price of the inferior egg makes the price of the superior.

Now, what is going to help out this situation? What is going to make it an object for the average farmer to pay greater attention to the poultry yard? An easier, more direct, system of dealing with the retail dealer and consumer; that is, a better system of distribution. If the farmer can only reach the consumer, or, at least, the retailer, quickly and cheaply, he will get a better price for his eggs and poultry, and the poultry and egg branch of his business will become more important to him. How is this to be done? By the introduction of the parcels post system on the rural routes. The time should be near at hand when supplies of small articles from the farm and garden, from the poultry yard and "henery," should come to the household by mail as regularly as the family letters.

Trade Neighborliness of Nations

Few changes in American legislative attitude during the past twenty years have been as significant as the emphasis put upon statutory regulation of nomination and election of public officials. This, of course, has come in response to pressure from public opinion. Of late, emphasis has been put upon methods of nomination rather than on election as new and suspected modes of the latter have been tested and proved satisfactory. Formerly state interference with party affairs was at a minimum. Providing votes were deposited under fair conditions and honestly counted, no questions were asked as to how nominations were procured. Now caucuses are regulated, modes of nomination defined, and rules laid down as to the percentage of votes necessary to enable candidates to gain official recognition as party candidates. Originating in a desire to put an end to the undue power of organized politicians and the "machine" entrenched in local and state affairs, the demand for more direct methods of selecting and electing candidates is now affecting the United States Senate and the presidency and vice-presidency of the nation. The convention system of determining party candidacies seems to be undergoing a process of undermining that bids fair to make the presidential campaign of 1912 the last one which conventions will determine. Even this contest will register substantial modification of the traditional system. The challenge of the manager of the Roosevelt candidacy to the manager of the Taft renomination campaign for a direct test of the direct primary system wherever possible must accelerate a trend previously noted. A considerable body of delegates will go to the conventions next June "instructed" by a majority of the rank and file of the party to vote for specific candidates. How long such instructions are to be binding is an interesting detail that, along with many others, time alone can disclose. But it is apparent that the day is passing when candidates for the presidency can be imposed upon a party by a coterie of party managers. Presumably, also, vice-presidents hereafter will be named with less regard for the injured feelings of partisan minorities or of sections of the country disappointed in the outcome of the vote for the presidential nominee.

Massachusetts, which was one of the first states to take on the new function of state control of caucuses and other agencies of partisan and non-partisan selection of candidates for local and state offices, has not been as zealous for extension of this process to national campaigns as some states that more recently have been won to the general principle involved. The action of the Legislature just taken seems to insure that Massachusetts will carry out the system to its logical conclusion.

IT MAY be that the presidential year will interfere, but many earnest people seem to be of the opinion that what the country really needs as a settling influence is the revival of the stovepipe hat. It is an uncontradicted claim that a stovepipe hat improves a man's citizenship from 33 1-3 to 66 2-3 per cent.

THERE is a proposition before the New Jersey Legislature to tax cats \$1 a head. Whether this is a genuine reform movement or one simply intended to divert public thought from more important questions it is impossible to say.

THE decision of the corporation of Harvard University to put an end to "persistent or systematic propaganda on contentious questions of contemporaneous, social, economic or religious interests" within the "halls of the university" refers, as we understand it, more to speakers from without the university than it does to either professors or students. It is the logical sequence of an attitude assumed earlier in the season, when the students who favor suffrage for women were compelled to find a forum for Mrs. Pankhurst other than in Sanders theater. Interpreted in a broad way, as registering the disinclination of the corporation to have its property used for partisan ends, the order is tolerable. No obstacle is put in the way of students, teachers and "imported" agitators and advocates who meet in Cambridge halls hired and paid for, as is the usual manner of partisans. Nor is aught implied by the decree forbidding discussion in class rooms or in student rooms of any contemporary issue, however radical. What is desired is to have the university, as such, free from the appearance of using its public halls for propaganda ends.

Two of the professors on the faculty of Wellesley College, socialists by creed, having spoken at meetings in Lawrence in ways comforting to the strikers and indicating agreement with some of the extreme claims of the Industrial Workers of the World as to the title of labor to all the increased values of manufacture, it is being hinted that they should be disciplined by the college authorities. No move in this direction by any responsible alumna or trustee has been reported. But discussion of this and similar cases is bound to arise as the ties that bind not a few American intellectuals to "practical" socialists are disclosed during intense agitation or fermenting reconstruction.

"Personal freedom is the keynote of college life," says former President Tucker of Dartmouth College in his weighty book on "Public-mindedness." This was affirmed in substance by the trustees of Trinity College, North Carolina, in 1903, when they refused to expel a professor whose attitude on the race question was unpopular in the vicinage. This was the principle laid down by those publicists and educators who challenged the action of Brown University when President Andrews was disciplined for his free-silver views, and of the economists who rated severely the authorities of Leland Stanford, Jr., University when Professor Ross was exiled because his political views and those of the founders of the institution differed. "There cannot be too much freedom in a university," President Eliot of Harvard once said to students of that institution. But as a practical administrator he repeatedly found efficient ways of separating indiscreet and foolish professors from their places. Lowell, in one of his letters, once said of a friend that he "loved freedom too well to go stark mad about her"; and educational institutions, like the state, have to differentiate between liberty and license. With the economic, political or social uplift "heretic," as with the theological iconoclast, much depends upon the tact, good taste, fair play of the innovator. There are duties as well as rights to be kept in view, duties to the past as well as rights in the present.

BALTIMORE has refused to take the talk about Democratic convention postponement seriously, and the work of paper-hanging and rug-shaking goes on without interruption.

Primary Legislation in Massachusetts

Academic Freedom of Speech